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THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY TURN IN AFFAIRS.

RESIGNATION OF JOVELLAR — REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE COLONIAL MINISTER—UNABLE TO EXECUTE SPAIN'S ORDERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 4—Evening.—Captain General Jovellar telegraphed to the Madrid Government to-night a dispatch to the following effect:

The Madrid Government peremptorily orders the Captain General to deliver up the Virginius. Gen. Jovellar respectfully resigns his position, and demands that another person be sent to take his place, who can carry out the orders of the Government, considering the excited state of public opinion, and the impossibility of overcoming the difficulties. Gen. Jovellar submits that a manifest was prepared for delay, during which opportunity would be given for reflection, and time gained to allay the fiery patriotic spirit of the great national party in Cuba. But the strong orders from Madrid, immediately to be executed, deprive him of this resource, through which he hoped to save the upholding of the authority and interests of the country. In order that the Madrid Government may comprehend the difficulties of the situation, and do justice to the ardor and perseverance with which he began his labors, which had already begun to produce fruit, the Captain General describes the situation in the island. He declares that the impression produced by the news of the arrangement which has been completed between Spain and the United States can be compared with that produced in Spain by the Treaty of Bayonne, which led to the war of independence against Napoleon. He begs to assure the Government that the immediate delivery of the Virginius will instantaneously cause a frightful commotion throughout the island, which would be sure to result in successive catastrophes, even if a man of the highest ability should be in command here.

The above dispatch was forwarded early in the evening.

The public feeling is intensely excited, but the greatest order prevails, owing to the confidence which Gen. Jovellar inspires.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN HAVANA.

MERCHANTS BUYING STEAMERS TO ACT AS CRUISERS—OTHER VESSELS PREPARED—NEW BATTALIONS OF VOLUNTEERS FORMED.

HAVANA, Dec. 4—Evening.—The *Voz de Cuba* says the leading merchants of Havana held a meeting this morning to provide for the purchase and armament of a number of fast steamers, to act as cruisers, in case of war with the United States. The same paper says Col. Jimenes, of the First Battalion of Volunteers, has offered to arm six sea-going steamers out of his own means, and the merchants of Cienfuegos have ordered the purchase of two fine steamers abroad for war service; and later information increases the number ordered. It is reported that several new battalions of volunteers will be organized immediately, and the Catholic Society proposes to organize a sanitary battalion.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SEÑOR SOLER.

The *Voz* declares that Señor Soler, the Colonial Minister, has forwarded his resignation to Madrid; Captain General Jovellar telegraphed his resignation twice; and the Political Governor also handed in his resignation; and that until to-night no answer to Señor Soler's telegram was received.

THE LOCAL MANIFESTO.

The authorities have sent by cable to Madrid long extracts from the manifesto they had drawn up in the Virginius case.

THE HAVANESE INSIST ON DICTATING TERMS.

THEY WILL NOT SURRENDER THE VIRGINIUS DIRECTLY TO THE UNITED STATES—SHE MUST BE DELIVERED TO A NEUTRAL POWER—GRAVE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Dec. 4—Night.—The city continues to be quiet. The aspect of the Virginius question is unchanged.

Many influential Spaniards, in conversation to-night, express the opinion that further difficulties can be avoided, provided the conditions of the surrender of the Virginius be changed. They are not unwilling to see her delivered into the hands of a neutral power, and the question of her right to bear the American flag decided by arbitration.

The majority of the people are determined not to permit the surrender of the Virginius directly to the Americans, and if this is insisted on there will be a serious conflict. Calm people express the hope that the United States will waive the question of direct delivery. The authorities are willing to obey the mandates of Castelar, but the Spaniards will not consent to a direct surrender to the Americans. If Castelar and the Government of the United States insist, the authorities will be compelled to abdicate.

The situation is extremely complicated, and nobody can foretell the result.

There is no naval vessel of the United States in port. One British man-of-war is here.

Everything hinges on the manner in which the Virginius is to be delivered. The authorities cannot count on the support of the people in carrying out the surrender.

A number of Englishmen have arrived in Havana to look after their commercial interests in peril.

THE CAUSE OF THE POPULAR COMMOTION.

PRESIDENT CASTELAR'S ORDERS AS TO THE PLACE OF DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—It seems that President Castelar inquired by telegraph as to the state of popular feeling in Cuba on the settlement of the Virginius affair. The Captain General replied that the people were unanimously opposed to the steamer's surrender. But before the answer could be received at Madrid Castelar telegraphed the terms of the delivery in the port of Havana. This caused the greatest surprise among the Spaniards, who expected that a contrary course would be taken.

THE COMPACT TO SURRENDER.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Midnight.—The State Department has received no advices in relation to the situation in Havana, as reported in the Associated Press dispatches to-night.

NO CHANGE SO FAR AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS INFORMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Department of State has no information to communicate concerning the arrangements for the surrender of the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew to the United States naval forces. Nothing has been received up to a late hour this evening to cause apprehension that that part of the protocol will not be carried into effect. The statement is unreservedly made that the Spanish officials are acting in good faith.

GEN. JOUVELLAR'S POSITION.

THE DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED IN ENFORCING THE AUTHORITY OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

Public attention is now divided between the capture of the Virginius and its probable consequences, and the recent publication, by order of the Madrid Government, of the decree relating to the raising of the embargo on property belonging to foreign citizens. Gen. Jouvellar has done what neither Gens. Ceballo nor Pieltain dared to do, but it now remains for him to see that what he has published becomes actual law by carrying it out. I will venture to say that no other Captain General of the Island of Cuba has occupied the position under more unfavorable circumstances than exist at present, and I might almost venture to predict that the force of circumstances will be too much for even Captain General Jouvellar. If so, who then are we to get to take upon himself the enormous responsibility of governing the Island of Cuba? Gen. Jouvellar has been chosen because he was believed by the home Government to be perfectly able to manage the people here; for unless Spain wishes to lose the island altogether and at once, this is no time to appoint as Governor of the island a man not thoroughly capable of fulfilling the duties of the office. Premising, therefore, that Gen. Jouvellar has been chosen as the one most fit for the place, should he fail, the natural inference to be drawn is that Spain has lost all influence over her Cuban province. I do not say that he has yet failed; he may yet defeat general expectations and do what no Captain General before him has done—pass laws here which are not wanted by the people. There can be no question whatever about the embargoed property decree coming under this head. That two former decrees on the same subject have become law in Madrid and been rejected here is sufficient proof. It is of little consequence to Cuban public opinion whether the holders of embargoed property are subjects of Spain or of the United States, the property has been embargoed for political reasons, and that is a sufficient reason for Spaniards in Cuba to be opposed to returning it to its owners. Now if Spain cannot enforce the disembargo, the duty naturally devolves on the Government under whose protection, as citizens, the owners of the property are. It is one thing to publish a decree, and another to carry it out. The Colonial Minister, I believe, is actuated by the sincerest of motives when he gives the order, and says in the decree itself that its object is to prevent complications with foreign Governments. How the decree is to be carried out is, however, a serious matter. I should rather say that whether it will be carried out is questionable, for the manner is not open to any doubt. Many of the owners of embargoed property are citizens of the United States, whose safety would be imperiled by coming here, and therefore the only way by which they can enter into possession is through their attorneys. The *Constancia* is the only conservative journal which has criticised the decree, not that the others do not care to notice it, but they cannot do so in terms which the censor would allow to pass. The *Constancia* supposes that possession will be given to the attorneys of the owners, as the foreign citizens Embil, Angarica, Fernandez Criardo, and others, will not dare to come and claim their property in person. It presumes also that the tribunals will try to avoid declaring as foreign citizens Aldama, Bramosio, Mestre, and Echevarria. The *Constancia* "supposes" and "presumes," but means at the same time that there can be no supposing or presuming at all in the matter; it implies that these claimants *will not* dare to come in person and claim their property, and that the tribunals *will not* declare the above-named persons foreign citizens. We cannot tell yet whether rumor speaks true, but I believe it to be the case, that the volunteers have called upon the Captain General to withdraw the decree. If it is so then the reported resignation of Gen. Jouvellar is not only possible but probable, but how the Colonial Minister would be dealt with, or how he would act in this case, is more than I am able to say. Cuban affairs are becoming more tangled every day, and we seem to be nearing the point where we shall be so involved in a maze of difficulties that we shall be unable to find an outlet. What will be done then time alone will show. Great anxiety is felt on this subject of the embargoed property, and the effect on business and exchanges has been very bad.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE MADRID GOVERNMENT.

The *Constancia* has some strange comments on the alleged ill-treatment experienced by Mr. Sickles at the hands of a Madrid rabble:

"As we are well acquainted with Labra, Betancourt and the other friends of the *Legalidad* and the *Gorro Frijio*, and as we are aware of the intimate relations which exist between those gentlemen and the United States Minister, we believe that the whole affair is untrue. If we should find, however, that the people of Madrid have become indignant at the meddling diplomat, and have made their indignation manifest in a formal manner, far from regretting the circumstance, we shall applaud it, as certain things can no longer be tolerated. We wish the public to know this, as well as the politicians, writers, and merchants of the United States, who must by this time be tired of the conduct of Mr. Sickles."

Another article in the same paper says:

"We expect to soon hear what has happened to Mr. Sickles, and then we shall see without doubt that it has been the work of the *laborantes*, and of the diplomatic meddler who does not act as he should. And, begging the *Legalidad's* pardon, we will say that if the lame ambassador has really gone too far, and the Madrid people have given him a lesson, we are very glad of it. We know Mr. Sickles well, we know exactly what he wants, and what the desire is of the party which sustains him; and, speaking frankly, we are not afraid of his bravado, and should be sorry if our political men were alarmed at it."

Labra and Betancourt, deputies for Porto Rico, are both looked on by the Spaniards in Cuba as warm friends of the insurgents. Now, a war with the United States would be advantageous to the Cuban cause, and knowing this the *Constancia* tries to make out that the demonstrations in Madrid against Mr. Sickles have been the work of the supporters of Cuban independence in Spain, and in the hope that complications with the United States Government will result from them.

THE SANTIAGO VICTIMS.

The *Fanal*, of Puerto Principe, publishes the following:

We have had sent to us an autograph document, a copy of which we give below. It will be a consolation, though a sad one, to the families of those unfortunates, for in its tenor we see justice done to the noble sentiments of the Spanish Army, which have never been found wanting, not even in the exercise of its most painful duties.

The document says:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 8, 1873. }
ROYAL JAIL—IN THE CHAPEL. }

We are pleased to be able to make this manifestation of our gratitude to Capt. Vicente Llorca for his attention and kind treatment, and in acknowledgment of the feeling he has displayed toward the unfortunate; he has been most kind to us while we were in his custody, as became his dignity and amiability, so proverbial among officers of the Spanish Army. His is the last noble heart we embrace in this world, and we have charged him to transmit the expression of our affection to our dear families, to whom we pray for pardon, and ask to distinguish him who has been so good to us.

(Signed,) SALVADOR PENEDA,
AUGUSTIN DE VARONA,
B. HERMINIO QUESADA.

Whether it is probable that these three condemned men, haters of the Spaniards, and with no hope of being saved from death, would ask their families to pardon them for having done for their country what their conscience moved them to do, and for which they were about to suffer, I leave others to judge.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Virginius is now undergoing repairs in the arsenal, and in about a fortnight or three weeks will be ready for her cruising-ground. She is commanded by the First Lieutenant of the Tornado. The *Diario* is giving a series of editorial articles on the capture, and the *Voz* has also settled the question in a way satisfactory to its own mind, no doubt. The arguments used are merely a repetition of what has already been said at least twenty times. The latter journal has published its third letter to the Colonial Minister, and in each of the three it engages to prove that the only way to support the Republican Government is to go against it in the matter of reforms. It judges the Government by its own utterances, that is by the programme which was published respecting the Colonial Minister's visit. It quotes the following portion of that which, in a former letter, I gave you in its entirety:

"All those who love the name of Spain will see that, although progress calls for *and public opinion exacts the fulfillment of certain promises*, there is absolutely nothing considered by the Republic superior to the integrity of the nation."

The *Voz* underlines the words printed in italics, for it is from this that it attempts to prove that no reforms are required. The promises, it alleges, have been made to no foreign Government; they are merely those which the Government itself has made from time to time, and to no one in particular. It is clear that these promises have been tendered only to the island of Cuba; that they are a debt solemnly contracted with its inhabitants, and as no one but the creditor himself has a right to demand payment of a debt, the anxiety of the Government to pay it clearly shows that it is laboring under the delusion that the island of Cuba claims the payment, that is, the fulfillment of "certain promises."

The suppositions are entirely gratuitous. There is no such debt and no such creditor. To whom were the promises made? By whom and with what object were they exacted? The Government, therefore, owes nothing to Cuba, and has nothing to pay, which means that the reforms are not wanted because they have not been demanded. The three letters are made up of such sophistry as this, and I scarcely think that the Colonial Minister will allow himself to be influenced by them. QUASIMODO.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE FRANKLIN, AJAX, AND TERROR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The United States steamer Franklin, thirty-nine guns, and the iron-clads Ajax and Terror, the former carrying two, and the latter four guns, will be ready Monday to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

ACTIVITY AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Activity continues at the Navy-yard. The Brooklyn will be ready for sea in twelve days. Lieut. Durand has been ordered to the steamer Speedwell at Portsmouth. Capt. G. H. Preble has been detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous and has been placed on waiting orders, and Capt. H. B. Caldwell takes his place. There are at present on board the Ohio about 300 seamen, and a large number are being shipped daily. It is expected that from 75 to 100 men will be sent to New-York this week to man the Colorado. The Paymaster's books show that during the past two weeks over 200 landsmen were received on board the Ohio. Over 100 men employed in the Department of Yards and Docks were discharged yesterday.

THE MONITOR MANHATTAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 4.—A Wilmington paper says the monitor Manhattan was surveyed on Tuesday by a board consisting of Capts. Beaumont and Harris, Constructor Hart, and Chief Engineer Stamm, and she was pronounced utterly unfit for use as a man-of-war in her present condition. Chief Engineer Smith, of the Manhattan, is reported to be very ill from having been obliged to work in water last Thursday, and other men of the monitor are said to be suffering from the flooding of their quarters.

COAL FOR THE CUBAN SQUADRON.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Albert W. Smith, just loaded here with 800 tons of coal to supply the squadron at Key West, went to sea to-day.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The probable peaceful termination of the Virginius difficulty has caused no abatement in the activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The men are still working night and day. The old store-ship Supply was yesterday towed over to the New-York dry-dock, where she will undergo a thorough repairing preparatory to being again placed in commission. A fresh draft of men arrived at the yard yesterday from Norfolk. No alarm is felt by the Navy-yard officials for the safety of the sloop-of-war Kansas, now several days overdue at Santiago de Cuba. She sailed from this port on the 14th of last month, and was then in first-class condition. An old navy officer informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that some of those unforeseen accidents that will occur, no matter what the precaution taken, has probably disabled her machinery. If she was obliged to depend on her sails, she, he thought, would put into one of the Bahamas, and as communication with those islands is had by steamer only once in three weeks, news of her cannot be expected for some time yet.

SPANISH SENTIMENT.

The adjourned meeting of the Spanish citizens residing in New-York and Brooklyn which was to have taken place last night, at the residence of the editor of *El Cronista*, was a failure. Though ample notice had been given for a meeting at 8 P. M., as late as 10 o'clock less than twenty persons put in an appearance. During the evening it was reported that Señor Conto stated to some of his friends that he had received intelligence from Washington to the effect that President Grant had asked the opinion of the Attorney General relative to the propriety of arresting him (Señor Conto.) The news created some feeling. It was evident that most of the Spanish citizens in attendance at the meeting were unfavorably disposed toward the views expressed by the speakers in attendance at the meeting held on Wednesday night.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The Senatorial question has not materially changed. The opponents of Booth admit the certainty of his election to the United States Senate for the long term. The great trouble now is to select a desirable candidate to fill Casserly's unexpired term. No one yet has been determined upon since the withdrawal of Haight. The vote for Senators cannot be had under the Code till the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, and that was not completed till yesterday.

CONGRESS.

THE BUSINESS OF YESTERDAY.

SENATE COMMITTEES—THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—THE SALARY QUESTION—FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Ferry, of Michigan, made a speech to-day upon finances, representing the extreme sentiment of the West in favor of inflation and paper money. His ideas are opposed as widely as possible to those presented by Senator Morrill in his speech of yesterday. Mr. Ferry desires, first of all, that the Government should buy bonds with all that remains in the Treasury of the $44,000,000 reserve. He wishes to have the maximum circulation increased to $800,000,000, and to substitute legal tenders for the national bank notes. He also favors the 3.65 per cent. convertible bonds scheme, subject to the limitation upon the amount of circulation above noticed.

THE COMMITTEES.

The announcement of the standing committees to-day showed no changes in important Chairmanships. At the extra session of the Senate last Spring, all the new Senators elected to this Congress were in attendance, and the revision of committees was very carefully made, and the list then prepared has been but slightly modified. The new Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment will have important and wide jurisdiction. All bills touching the salaries of public officers, and all propositions relative to the civil service, will be referred to this committee. It will also take charge of all measures of retrenchment, both specific and general, and will recommend to the Senate any reductions of expenditures which the investigations of the committee may show to be feasible. Among the members of the committee are some of the most able and influential Senators.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Vice President Wilson will not, probably, preside in the Senate again before the holidays. The choice of President *pro tem.* has not yet been made by the caucus, but no doubt is expressed that when the subject is taken up Senator Carpenter will be again nominated and elected.

THE SALARY INCREASE.

The movement to repeal the Increase-of-salary law took a different turn to-day from what was expected yesterday. A special committee of the House was raised, to which all the bills for the repeal of the law are to be referred, with instructions to report as speedily as practicable. It was evident last night that the bill to which the Republican Caucus Committee had agreed could not pass without substantial modifications. This was more manifest this morning. Entire delegations from some States had signified their intention to oppose some of its leading provisions, and as it became known that the committee itself had given only a formal recommendation, it was certain that the bill as proposed could not pass. Accordingly the principal members of the committee decided to call for the appointment of a House committee which should effect the same purpose. The debate preceding the appointment of this committee showed very clearly that the vast majority of the Republicans earnestly favor the report; that there are a few Republicans who are bold enough to take a stand against the repeal, and that the Democrats have little sincerity in the matter, as was manifested by their frequent attempts to embarrass the movement of the Republicans by frivolous opposition, and jealousies and bickerings among themselves. The attempt to postpone action was manifest in the endeavor to take advantage of an madvertence in the provisions of the resolution to raise the committee. The parliamentary rule is that a special committee goes to the foot of the standing committees, and cannot be called upon to report except in its order, unless specific provisions to that end are incorporated in the resolution creating it. These provisions were omitted from the resolution. This omission would have prevented a report from the special committee until after all the standing committees had been called in their order. It was consequently more than possible that the special committee might not have a claim to the floor for many months. Speaker Blaine called attention to this inadvertence, and declined to assume the responsibility of placing the committee at the foot of the list, without instructions to report. Considerable opposition was manifested to the amendment to the resolution, by adding the necessary instructions, but Mr. Blaine insisted that he would not assume the responsibility of delaying the report, and practically threatened to decline to appoint the standing committees until this special committee should have opportunity to report. The objection to the amendment was then withdrawn and the resolution passed. The passage of the resolution was the signal for the introduction of scores of repeal bills, the members being actuated by the virtuous desire to have their names go upon the record. Many of these bills contain absurd and impracticable provisions, and some are upon their face unconstitutional, and go so far as to prohibit all compensation, which is directly contrary to the Constitution. The temper of the Democrats was well shown by a bill of Mr. Beck, which provides that the appropriations for the White House, which have been usual from the foundation of the Government, shall be discontinued. The wranglings of the Democratic caucus were still further shown by a passage-at-arms between Messrs. Randall and Cox, in which Randall alleged that in spite of his zeal for reform, Cox had not returned his money into the Treasury until the latest hour. At one time in the discussion of the question the House almost became turbulent. In the appointment of the special committee, Speaker Blaine followed closely the parliamentary rule, which prescribes that the majority of the members on a special committee shall be composed of the friends of the measure. In this case Messrs. Hale, (Chairman,) Kasson, and Niblack have pronounced in favor of the repeal. Of the other four members, Mr. Hale, of New-York, and Jewett, of Ohio, are new members, and have given no public expression to their sentiments. Messrs. Maynard and Scofield, the remaining members, will determine their opinions by their votes.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE BILLS INTRODUCED.

When the States were called a great flood of bills were introduced, the mere titles of which would fill many columns. Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, introduced his old bill for the establishment of an educational fund, and providing that the proceeds of the sales of public lands shall be devoted to educational uses. Mr. Duell introduced an important bill providing for a change of the time for holding United States courts in the Northern District of New-York. Mr. Cox introduced his much-heralded resolution providing for the recognition of Cuban belligerent rights. Mr. Randall indicated a movement on the part of the distillers of the country to seek to recover for the use of the Tice meters, by the introduction of a bill to that effect. Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, with great courage, proposed a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. The old familiar bills on civil service and for the removal of political disabilities again appear. Mr. Beck, at a time when the expenditures of the Government exceed its revenue, proposes by bill that hereafter one-half of the duties may be collected in legal tenders or national bank notes. Mr. Burchard reintroduced a bill which he proposed three years ago, requiring national banks to retain as part of their legal reserve the coin interest received on bonds deposited as security for circulation. At the time of the introduction of this bill, three years ago, it received thirty-five votes. As the President now recommends the measure in his message, Mr. Burchard is quite confident of its passage. Gen. Hulburt introduced a somewhat revolutionary resolution, declaring that the United States are not legally bound to compensate for the property of individuals, within the actual theatre of military operations, whose property is destroyed by reason of any necessity growing out of such military operations; that such losses, which are the inevitable result of war, accruing by reason of locality, are not a just basis for claims against the Government.

THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Some very important resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Scofield proposed an important one to the effect that no House bill shall be amended in Committee of Conference by adding any appropriation not provided by law, or by amendments not germane. Mr. Poland introduced a resolution providing for the preliminary committee of inquiry concerning investigations.

FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, to-day introduced in the House a comprehensive bill providing for a radical change in the system of banking and currency. It will be noticed that it accords in one of its most important features with the recommendations of the President. The demand of the West for more circulation, Mr. Wilson thinks, would be met by this measure. He is wholly opposed to any additional issue of legal-tender notes. The first proposition of his bill is to repeal all laws which limit the amount of national bank notes for circulation. The result of this would be to establish free banking, with all the protection for the circulation which is provided under existing laws. It also repeals the provision requiring national banks to keep a reserve on account of circulation. This is intended to afford immediate relief to the money market by enabling the banks to put this reserve in circulation at once. The bill next provides for the creation of a legal tender reserve of $100,000,000 in the Treasury. The mode of getting this reserve is this: When the notes in the Treasury are in excess of the current expenses of the Government, and as additional circulation is issued to newly-organized banks, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire legal tenders until the amount retired, added to those already retired, shall aggregate $100,000,000. To prevent contraction, the bill provides that the legal tenders shall not be retired faster than circulating notes are issued to newly-organized banks. This reserve is to be held in the Treasury for the relief of the money market, as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury is to be authorized to hold this reserve for the special purpose of making loans upon deposits of any of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States. Any person, by depositing such bonds of any issue with the Treasury, has the right to receive from the Treasury greenbacks to the amount of the par value of such bonds. The borrower, on returning to the Treasury the amount of currency which he has borrowed, together with the interest that has accrued in the meantime on the bonds, has the right to withdraw them from deposit. To enable the Secretary to maintain a sufficient legal-tender reserve, he has the authority, when any bonds have been on deposit three months or over, to demand of the borrower the return of the currency and interest, to redeem the bonds deposited. In the failure of the depositor to redeem the bonds according to notice, the Secretary may sell them in the market, and with the proceeds reimburse the Treasury for the amount of currency loaned, the interest matured, and the expenses of the sale, and return the balance, if there be any, to the depositor. The purpose of the bill in regard to interest is that the Government shall receive on the currency it loans interest equal in amount to the interest accruing on the bonds deposited to secure the loans, for the time the loan continues. Another proposition of Mr. Wilson's bill is that the bank examiners shall inquire into the extent of loans made by national banks or corporations on stocks, and the character of the bonds or stocks on which such loans are made, and make report of the same to the Controller of the Currency in writing. The Examiner shall also inquire into the amount and character of the purchases of stocks by the banks, and report as in the first case to the Controller. These reports to the Controller shall be published in the public newspapers printed in the locality of the bank concerning which the report is made. Mr. Wilson's view in making this proposition is that the people who make deposits in banks ought to know more than simply their reputed character for safety, and that the publication provided concerning the nature of the loans and investments will be a sufficient check upon the banks and protection of the depositors, who would be able to avoid institutions making loans upon stocks of a doubtful character. Mr. Wilson's bill also proposes to prohibit banks paying to or receiving from other banks interest for money on deposit. This leaves the banks free to pay interest to individuals making deposits with them, and enables them to retain the deposits of that class of people who have large balances on hand in bank, and who would take them to State banks and private banking institutions not forbidden to pay interest if they could not obtain a small compensation for the use of such balances from the national banks.

FREE BANKING.

The following are the chief provisions of the bill introduced by Clinton L. Merriam, of New-York, for free banking: National banks shall be required to keep an amount in legal tenders equal to five per cent. of their circulation in the Treasury for redemption of circulation; the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem at the Treasury in New-York, in legal tenders, all national bank notes when presented in any sums; the bank notes so redeemed shall be charged to the five per cent. deposit fund of the respective banks; banks shall be notified on the first of each month, or oftener, at the discretion of the Treasurer, of the amount redeemed when reimbursed; new notes may be issued in place of mutilated or worn notes; bank reserves shall be abolished; national banks may be organized without circulation, upon a deposit of United States bonds; interest on deposits is prohibited, and current deposits may not be kept elsewhere than in a national bank. Banks desiring to reduce their circulation may deposit legal tenders and withdraw their bonds. To prevent the spread of panics, the Government may loan ninety per cent. on United States bonds, in legal tender, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to national and savings banks.

LENDING THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Among the important joint resolutions introduced was one by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, declaring that Congress shall pass no law providing for the assumption by the General Government of the indebtedness of any State, Territory, or municipal corporation; that the General Government shall loan neither money nor credit to any individual or corporation. This resolution is designed to cover the cases of the Pacific Railroad and all land grants.

The choice of Fernando Wood by the Democrats to receive their votes for Speaker, forces Speaker Blaine to appoint him on the Ways and Means Committee, although he would personally have preferred to appoint Mr. Cox. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Garfield will be returned as Chairmen of Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees respectively.

HEAVY GALES.

PART OF BUFFALO SUBMERGED BY WATER FROM THE LAKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A terrific south-west gale has prevailed here since early morning, causing the water in the lake to back up in the harbor higher than for the last twenty years. Stores and tenement-houses in the lower part of the city were flooded in the basements and ground floors. Part of the Niagara Falls Branch of the Central Railway on the lake side of the city was washed away, causing trains to travel by the Eastern Branch. But little damage, so far, has been reported. The water is falling rapidly.

DAMAGE AT CHICAGO AND WESTWARD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 4.—A very severe wind-storm prevailed in this vicinity during the whole of last night, and its violence was but little abated this morning. Considerable damage was done to unfinished buildings and by the demolition of plate-glass windows in unoccupied structures. Telegraphic communication was also much embarrassed. The weather is very cold.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 4.—A heavy wind from the north-west prevailed here last night, with a light fall of snow. The thermometer was 1° below zero. The storm extended west several hundred miles. The Union Pacific trains will suffer no delay.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN KENTUCKY FROM THE STORM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—The storm last night was the most severe that has visited this city for some time. Much damage was done by the rain and wind. A fallen tree threw the engine of a passenger train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad into a ditch. The engineer and fireman escaped with a few slight bruises. None of the passengers were injured. The engine of a freight train on the Jeffersonville Railroad was thrown from the track by a fallen tree, near Rushville. The fireman was instantly killed, and the engineer was fatally scalded.

A FOUR-STORY FACTORY IN DAYTON BLOWN DOWN.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—A large screw factory, four stories high, at Dayton, Ohio, was blown down by the gale early this morning.

HURRICANE IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a hurricane swept over the town of Malvern, forty miles south of this city, on the line of the Clarksville and Fulton Railroad, razing to the ground six business houses and tearing off the roofs of several others, wounding two men badly and six slightly. The tornado struck the railroad about three miles below Malvern, and traveled up the track about four miles, carrying everything before it—houses and trees.

NAVIGATION.

HUDSON RIVER ICE MOVING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The heavy thaw which commenced yesterday still prevails, and to-night all the ice in the Hudson is on the move, and navigation is once more open to Albany. A tow of canal-boats left Hudson to-day, bound south. The ice at Castleton is running rapidly.

THE ICE-BOUND CANAL-BOATS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Commissioner Fay telegraphs to Auditor Dayton from Rochester that he will be able to take care of all boats on the Western Division. Commissioner Berkeley telegraphs from Fort Edward that, unless there is a heavy thaw, navigation on the Champlain Canal will not be resumed. Franklin Edson, President of the New-York Produce Exchange, telegraphs that, if the State authorities will keep the water on, and the locks clear of ice, a very large proportion of the boats now on the Erie Canal will get through to tide-water. The canal at Spraker's Aqueduct is filled with ice from the creeks in the vicinity breaking up. Commissioner Stroud telegraphs from Syracuse that the Superintendents have been instructed not to draw the water from the canal.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4.—The Connecticut River is clear of ice from Middletown to the Sound, and as the water is rising, the river will probably be clear from this city to-morrow.

BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—The North American Bee-keepers' Association, after two days' session, adjourned to-day, to meet in Pittsburg on the second Wednesday of November, 1874. The attendance, though not large, was good. A committee was appointed to represent the bee interest at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE FISHERIES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4.—During the week ending Dec. 2 the Bay of St. Lawrence fleet have all returned home, which closes the mackerel business for the year, the last arrival bringing in about 500 barrels. Sales of 175 barrels were made on Monday at $13 75 for No. 1. A lot of 150 barrels, late caught "Bays," sold to-day at $13 50 for No. 1. There was one arrival from "the Georges" with 15,000 pounds of codfish, which is a small addition to the small stock on hand, which is held at $5 25 per quintal. There have been three arrivals from the Grand Banks, two with 85,000 pounds of codfish, and one with 15,000 pounds of halibut. Sales of Bank codfish are made at $4@$4 25, as to quality. Prices of halibut have advanced from last week's quotations. Only one fare was received, which sold for 8½ and 5 cents per pound for white and gray. There was one arrival of pickled herring and two arrivals from Grand Menan with frozen herring. There are now two "Georges-men" and eight "Bankers" to arrive, and they will probably be in before the close of another week, which will close these branches of the fishing business for this year. The usual number of vessels will follow the Grand Menan and Newfoundland herring fishing business this Winter. Fifteen or twenty of the Menan fleet have already sailed, and three have cleared for their first herring voyages to Newfoundland. By another week forty or fifty vessels will be engaged in the herring business.

UNCANCELED COUNTY BONDS STOLEN.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—There is considerable excitement here over the discovery that $40,000 in county warrants have been abstracted from the safe of the County Trustee, after having been paid, but not canceled. The Trustee, Mr. A. Woodward, has been absent about two weeks, and detectives are afloat. The Grand Jury is investigating the matter, and in the meanwhile warns the public against trading, for the numbers will be published to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF A SON OF THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A son of the Duke De Montpensier is dead.

A MOTION TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT VOTED DOWN.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the Assembly to-day a motion, introduced by the Left, to censure the Government for continuing the state of siege, was voted down by 407 nays to 273 yeas.

SPAIN.

SERRANO AGAIN IN MADRID—THE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON—CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—Marshal Serrano has returned to this city.

It is reported that the Spanish mission at Washington has been offered to Señor Figueras.

The bombardment of Cartagena by the Republican batteries continues incessantly. Four hundred houses in the city have been destroyed. At the request of Gen. Ceballos, the commander of the Government forces, the foreign fleets have withdrawn from the harbor.

GERMANY.

THE REPORTED DUEL OF GEN. MANTEUFFEL REASSERTED.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Cologne *Gazette* insists that the report that Gen. Manteuffel recently fought a duel is true, but says his opponent was Count Groeben, an aid de camp of the Emperor, and not Count Goeben, as before stated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE — REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GOLD COAST FORCE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The London afternoon journals praise the message of President Grant.

The Forty-second Regiment of Infantry, (Royal Highlanders,) and a portion of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Cameron Highlanders,) have sailed for the Gold Coast to reinforce the troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley.

AUSTRIA.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING TO BE PRESERVED.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—The Minister of Commerce has decided not to demolish the Exhibition building, but keep it for public use like the Crystal Palace of London.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

CHOLERA AMONG THE DUTCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Cholera has appeared among the troops of the Dutch expedition against Acheen, and together with the bad condition of the roads on account of rain, has prevented active operations.

ANOTHER COLLISION AT SEA.

THE BRAZILIAN STEAMER FLAMSTEED RUN DOWN BY A MAN-OF-WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 4—Midnight.—News has just reached here of another collision at sea, but without loss of life. The British armor-plated man-of-war Bellerophon collided with the Brazil and River Plate steamer Flamsteed, and the latter was so badly damaged that she sunk soon afterward. All her passengers, officers, and crew were rescued by the Bellerophon and brought to St. Vincent.

COAL TRAIN HANDS ON STRIKE.

RESISTANCE TO REDUCTION OF WAGES—COLLIERIES CLOSED BY THE STOPPAGE OF TRAINS—SYMPATHIZING MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 4.—To-day nearly all the railroad hands employed on the coal trains of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad about this region struck on account of the order recently made reducing their wages ten per cent. Much excitement prevails, and secret meetings are being held at various points to-night by the working men to devise means to resist the efforts of the company to reduce wages. Train hands from different parts of the coal regions, not on a strike, having been ordered to take the place of the strikers, to-night refused and were at once discharged. This difficulty with the men stops a large number of the best collieries of the region, and will result disastrously to the coal operators here. The stoppage of transportation stops the collieries, thus throwing out of employment a very large number of men who depend upon the mines for a livelihood. These are gathering in meetings with the train men, and they seem to sympathize with them, thus making the movement stronger and more important than it otherwise would be. The feeling of the men is very bitter, and they declare that they will never submit to the reduction. The railroad company is equally firm in its determination to enforce it. From to-day nearly the whole region will be idle until the matter is settled. A meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association has been called to take action in the matter, and stirring times may be expected. A telegram direct from the coal region now says that all the news that can be obtained from the secret meeting of the men is, that they will not accede to the demands of the railroad, but will remain idle.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $253,664.

The California Senate has elected Mr. Irwin, of Siskiyou, President pro tem.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 29 were: Boston, $280,458; New-York, $1,346,015; Philadelphia, $675,395.

John Oldfield, a brewer employed in Quinn & Nolan's brewery, in Albany, cut his throat yesterday. He was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

L. D. Belden, Postmaster at Washington, Tenn., and his son, Joseph Belden, Deputy Postmaster at Memphis, have been arrested for robbing the mail-bag of $1,100 last week.

Prof. Hough has resigned the Directorship of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, regarding the present endowment as insufficient to maintain the work rendered necessary by the greatly increased demands of science.

Part of a wall of a new brick building, opposite the City Hall, Worcester, Mass., fell at 5 A. M. yesterday, crushing a low building adjoining, occupied as a music store. The loss is several thousand dollars.

Hon. George S. Hilliard had a slight stroke of paralysis of the right side at his home in Boston, on Wednesday, which has slightly affected his speech, but left his mind wholly unimpaired. All the symptoms are favorable to recovery.

John White, who was sentenced to be hanged at Memphis for shooting several members of the Sheriff's posse on President's Island, in 1872, and granted a new trial, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The argument in the matter of the injunction of the Constitutional Election Commissioners was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia. Hon. Charles R. Buckalew made the closing speech. The decision [illegible] to-day.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, [illegible] tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, [illegible]; coin, including [illegible] in coin certificates, [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

After the presentation of a number of petitions the following bills were introduced, and laid on the table to be referred to committees hereafter:

By Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia—To complete the water highway from the James River to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Kanawha. It directs the Secretary of War to lay out, construct, enlarge, and improve a water-way from tide-water on the James River at Richmond, Va., to the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kanawha River in West Virginia, by way of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the James, Jackson, Greenbrier, New, and Kanawha Rivers by canal slack-water sluices or open river navigation, not less than seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, with locks not less than 120 feet long and twenty feet wide, and with capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. The States of Virginia and West Virginia are to convey to the United States their interest in the property on the franchise of any corporation having a claim to the continuous line of water communication projected and in part completed by the State of Virginia, and the cost of the work is then to be defrayed by the issuance and sale of United States ten-forty four and a half per cent. bonds to the amount of $8,000,000. Provision is also made for the purchase by the Secretary of War of the private stock in the James River and Kanawha Company at a price not exceeding $25 per share; and also for the appointment of Commissioners to equip, maintain, and manage said water-way when completed, one each to be appointed from the States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

By Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas—To construct a public building at Topeka, Kan.

By Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky—To remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. Logan, of Illinois—To aid in the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of 10,000 citizens, asking the enactment of the Civil Rights bill presented by him.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession in reference to the Government property at Harper's Ferry and the sale thereof.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the bill introduced by him yesterday for the redemption of the loan of 1858, and it was passed after the clause in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury recommending its passage had been read.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, presented the resolutions of the Baltimore Board of Trade asking a return to specie payment, and opposing any inflation of the currency.

REMEDY FOR THE PANIC.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, called up the resolution introduced by him on Monday instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill providing a remedy for the existing monetary derangement, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He spoke from business experience, and a practical rather than experimental theory. He was ready to support any plan more remedial, and believed it the duty of all to contribute what of thought and observation could throw light on a subject so vital to all the people. Free banking open to all would relieve the banking system of special privileges, and accord more with the spirit of the day. He proposed that the currency be issued directly by the Government, and made legal tender as the greenbacks, instead of one-half, as now, through the agency of banks, with the denial of the function of lawful money. This was a national discredit to so much of the currency. He proposed that the substitution of legal tenders for the national currency be effected without lessening the volume of circulation, and through the purchase of bonds held by the banks, or of outstanding bonds. This would work the payment of $350,000,000 of the public debt, and save an annual outlay of over $20,000,000 of coin interest, nearly enough to pay the one per cent. required by law to be paid annually on the public debt. Bankers may at first thought denounce this as inimical to public policy. He could understand how this might conflict with public convictions, having some stock himself in one of the banks. Private interest should give way to public welfare. Freedom from Federal tax and other irksome provisions will compensate, and the further reflection will lead bankers to choose it with its freedom from redemption and other exactions. He argued in favor of the maximum circulation to be $800,000,000, being $50,000,000 more than that now of $400,000,000 of greenbacks and $350,000,000 of national currency, and all made lawful money. We owe it to the honor of a great nation to fully accredit its issue and stamp its monetary unit, the currency dollar, with sovereign value, attested by the aggregate wealth of the whole country. Ability to pay, not haste to pay, is the measure of value. He proposed that the currency be convertible into 3 65-100 per cent. currency bonds, and they be reconvertible into currency at the will of the holder, thus securing localization and elasticity to the currency. Some advocate the prohibition of interest being paid by the banks. Prohibitory legislation is either evaded or not executed. For better counterpoise is by employing the stimulus of the evil to work its cure. The interest on these bonds will arrest the flow of currency to the sea-board centres and hold it for emergencies everywhere. For immediate relief, he thought, the $44,000,000 reserve should be used in the purchase of bonds, and enough more issued to make up the maximum. This would pay for bonds enough to save $25,000,000 of coin interest annually—more than enough to pay the one per cent. yearly on the public debt; then the redemption of fractional currency at intervals at the convenience of the Treasury. The durability would compensate for inconvenience. Can there be hesitation? The gravity of the situation demands more than words; it challenges action. Over a million men are thrown out of employment at low average wages. This million-handed loss is a million dollars daily; prolonged for a year, the count swells to hundreds of millions, and tells its fearful story. The straits and suffering entailed need no words to voice their distressing want. The waste of energies the nation feels, though tried not by personal pangs. Individual loss is no national gain. Whoever can dismiss action cannot escape responsibility. It bears with all the cumulative pressure of daily demands for relief. The appeal is to Congress; let us act. In conclusion, Mr. Ferry asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of standing committees. Agreed to.

He also moved that the thirty-fourth rule be amended by adding a new committee after that on education and labor, to be known as the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; and that two members be added to the Committees on Foreign Relations, Claims, and Education and Labor. Adopted.

The Senate then elected standing committees, as follows:

On Privileges and Elections—Mr. Morton, Chairman; Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Alcorn, Mitchell, Sumner, Hamilton of Maryland, Saulsbury.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Cameron, Chairman; Messrs. Morton, Hamilton, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Schurz, Stockton, McCreery.

On Finance—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Scott, Wright, Ferry of Michigan, Fenton, Bayard.

On Appropriations—Mr. Morrill of Maine, Chairman; Messrs. Sprague, Windom, West, Ames, Sargent, Allison, Stevenson, Davis.

On Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, Boutwell, Gordon, Dennis.

On Manufactures—Mr. Robertson, Chairman; Messrs. Sprague, Gilbert, Fenton, Stockton.

On Agriculture—Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Messrs. Robertson, Lewis, Dennis, Gordon.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Logan, Chairman; Messrs. Cameron, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Kelly, Ransom.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Conover, Stockton, Norwood.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Thurman, Stevenson.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Dorsey, Jones, Saulsbury, Merrimon, Hamilton of Maryland.

On Public Lands—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Stewart, Pratt, Oglesby, Wadleigh, Boutwell, Kelly, Tipton.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, Chairman; Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Fenton, Bayard, Bogy.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Buckingham, Chairman; Messrs. Allison, Oglesby, Morrill of Maine, Ingalls, Bogy, McCreery.

On Pensions—Mr. Pratt, Chairman; Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Oglesby, Ingalls, Patterson, Hamilton of Texas, Norwood.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Brownlow, Chairman; Messrs. Gilbert, Conover, Johnston, Goldthwaite.

On Claims—Mr. Scott, Chairman; Messrs. Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Mitchell, Boutwell, Davis, Merrimon, Goldthwaite.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Lewis, Chairman; Messrs. Spencer, Hitchcock, Robertson, Jones, Dorsey, Johnston.

On Patents—Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Wadleigh, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman; Messrs. Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton, Cooper.

On Territories—Mr. Boreman, Chairman; Messrs. Hitchcock, Cragin, Clayton, Patterson, Cooper, McCreery.

On Railroads—Mr. Stewart, Chairman; Messrs. Scott, West, Ramsey, Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Ransom, Kelly.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Hamlin, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Sargent, Crozier, Upton, Goldthwaite.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Mr. Conkling, Chairman; Messrs. Carpenter, Stewart, Alcorn, Ransom.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Flanagan, Chairman; Messrs. Patterson, Ingalls, Sumner, Morton, Bogy, Gordon.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs. Boutwell, Sherman, Hamlin, Howe, Hamilton of Maryland, McCreery.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Carpenter, Chairman; Messrs. Jones, Dennis.

On Printing—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Saulsbury.

On the Library—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Allison, Edmunds.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Messrs. Lewis, Cooper.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Ames, Chairman; Mr. Clayton.

On Revision of the Rules—Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin, Merrimon.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River—Mr. Alcorn, Chairman; Messrs. Clayton, Schurz, Crozier, Cooper.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Mr. Windom, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis.

Mr. Anthony moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next. Adopted.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, moved that the credentials of Messrs. Pinchback and McMillan as Senators from Louisiana, now on the President's table, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; also, that portion of the President's message referring to the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Agreed to.

The Senate at 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, went into executive session, and in five minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BACK PAY.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the repeal of the Salary bill—so called—and that said committee be instructed to report at the earliest practicable day; and that all bills on the subject be referred to said committee.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, remarked that the gentleman from Maine had already proposed to bring up this question with the morning hour, and he hoped that the gentleman did not intend to delay the repeal of the Salary bill by referring it to any committee whatever. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Hale replied that the object of the resolution was certainly not to delay the matter.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, said he had the form of a bill which was very sweeping in its character, and which he wished to have reported by the committee.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cox) did not have his back pay swept into the Treasury until a very late day.

Mr. Cox replied that that was not so.

Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted, and the speaker remarked that he would consider the resolution as permitting the introduction and reference now of all bills on the subject.

Under that resolution a large number of bills on the subject were introduced and referred. One by Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, and one by Mr. Field, of Mississippi, proposed to abolish the pay and allowances to members, and one by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, proposed to prohibit all allowances for the expense of the President's household, in consideration of the increased salary of the President.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, asked unanimous consent that the special committee, just authorized, have leave to report at any time.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, at first objected, but immediately withdrew the objection, remarking that his object was that there should be no indecent haste in preparing this question on the part of the House.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, remarked that his object in having the matter go to a special committee was that there should be no indecent haste in the matter.

Mr. Cox said he had no idea that the gentleman from Maine or others proposed to postpone action on this subject. He supposed that both sides of the House would join in the desire to get rid of the subject.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Cox) had taken all Summer to make up his mind on the subject, and the House should certainly have some time.

Mr. Cox—That is not true. [Uproar and excitement.]

Mr. Negley—What does the gentleman say?

Mr. Cox—I can convince the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

The Speaker called upon the members to come to order.

Mr. Negley—The gentleman from New-York makes a curt reply to me, and says that my statement is untrue, and now he says he desires to convince me. If he addresses me in the language of a gentleman, I will be very readily convinced if I made a mistake.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman said I took all Summer to put the money back in the Treasury.

Mr. Negley—I judged so from the reports in the newspapers, which I believe are always correct on this subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—The gentleman should have gone to the Treasury record.

After some further altercation between Messrs. Cox and Negley, the Speaker said he wished the House to understand the attitude in which the matter was. The resolution merely gave the Select Committee the right to vote at the earliest practicable day—that meant under the rules. This being a select committee would necessarily go to the foot of the committees, and would be the last to be called in the regular course. It could not be reached until all the standing committees, with their multiplied and various business, had reported. He had no doubt that a very large majority of members desired some action in this matter. But if he should announce the standing committees he would thereby put himself in league with the one or two gentlemen who objected to giving this special committee the right to report at any time. These gentlemen, however, could not postpone action, because the Chair would feel it to be its duty not to obstruct the report of this committee by appointing the standing committee. He would thus have this special committee the only one to be called. He, therefore, again submitted the question whether there was any objection to giving this special committee the right to report at any time.

No objection was made and the Speaker announced that the select committee would have the right to report at any time.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House then proceeded to the call of States for bills. Under it a very large number of bills, public and private, were introduced and referred to their appropriate committees. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Schumacher, of New-York—For a Government building at Brooklyn.

By Mr. Parsons, of Ohio, and others—To repeal the Bankruptcy law.

By Mr. Beck, of Kentucky—To repeal the "Iron-clad" Oath bill; to authorize the payment of half the import duties in legal-tender notes or national bank notes instead of gold, and for the removal of disabilities imposed under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

By Mr. Merriam, of New-York—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan United States legal-tender notes on the security of national bonds; also, amending the National Banking act, and authorizing free banking with practical redemption.

By Mr. Cox, of New-York—Recognizing Cuban belligerency.

By Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, and others—Relating to the free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals.

By Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania—To amend the Steam-boat Passenger act; to improve the harbor of Pittsburg, Penn.; for a marine hospital and other public buildings at Pittsburg.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—To prohibit the payment of interest by national banks; to amend the National Bankrupt act, and to reimburse distillers their outlays for spirits meters.

By Mr. Leach, of North Carolina—To restore the franking privilege.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, and Mr. Cain, of South Carolina—Supplementary to the Civil Rights bill.

By Mr. Hunter, of Indiana—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to put in circulation the residue of the $44,000,000 reserve by purchasing Government bonds therewith.

By Mr. Hawley, of Illinois—To regulate commerce among the several States by railroads; also, for a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers.

By Mr. Wilson, of Indiana—Declaring the true intent and meaning of the Pacific Railroad acts. It prohibits the approval by the President or any department of a map presented by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for an extension of the road of that company from its present western terminus to the one hundredth meridian. Its object is to prevent this company from procuring a subsidy of lands and bonds for a distance of about 250 miles. It declares that under existing legislation the company has no right to the subsidy sought to be procured by the approval of the map.

By Mr. Parker, of Missouri—For the territorial organization of Oklohomo; for public buildings at St. Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. Wells, of Missouri—For the improvement of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Ohio and the Missouri.

By Mr. Conger, of Michigan—To promote immigration to the United States.

By Mr. Kasson, of Iowa—To secure to actual settlers the public lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated or reserved; to repeal certain laws relating thereto, and to free the national domain from speculative use on and after the 4th of July, 1876; also to assure the transportation of mails on railroads.

By McCrary, of Iowa—Concerning international arbitration.

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—For the improvement of the currency and the reduction of interest on the funded debt of the United States. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the amount of United States notes in circulation be limited, except as hereinafter provided, to $400,000,000, and that any holder of said notes presenting any sum not less than $50, or some multiple thereof, to the Treasury of the United States, or any of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish for that purpose; and that when any person shall demand of the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer, redemption of said bonds, it shall be the duty of said Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer to pay in United States notes the principal of such bond or bonds, with the accrued interest, and cancel and forward the bonds thus redeemed to the Treasurer of the United States forthwith, in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared United States notes of the several denominations now in use to the amount of $50,000,000, which shall be held as a reserve or redemption fund for the purpose of securing prompt payment of said bonds when demanded; and the United States notes so held in reserve shall be used only when needed for the payment of said bonds on their presentation, and shall be withdrawn, and placed again in reserve out of any United States notes not otherwise appropriated, received by the Treasury Department thereafter, and the whole amount of United States notes received by the Treasury Department in exchange for said bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, shall be appropriated and applied by the Secretary of the Treasury as rapidly as practicable to the purchase or redemption of any bonds of the United States outstanding at the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the national banks are hereby authorized to hold said bonds, bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest instead of the reserve of United States notes now required by law.

By Several Members—Bills for a canal around Niagara Falls and in other directions; also bills to repeal the Bankruptcy act; with reference to the free circulation of weekly newspapers; in regard to pensions and bounties; relating to Indian affairs; relating to public education.

By Mr. Kendall, of Nevada—To require uniform charges on railroads, and to punish unjust discrimination in favor or against particular persons or places.

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—To provide for the just and equitable distribution of the Geneva award; also to repeal the law prohibiting promotions in the Ordnance Department.

By Mr. Harris, of Virginia—For the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States growing out of the war of 1812.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Propositions to amend the rules of the House were made, and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

By Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—That when House bills come back to the House with Senate amendments, points of order may be made in the House against such amendments, whenever they seem not germane to the subject-matter of the bill, or when such amendments contain an appropriation not authorized by law.

By Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio—That no bill shall contain more than one subject to be expressed in its title; that the report of a committee of conference shall be divisible, and that no general legislation shall be engrafted on an appropriation bill by a committee of conference.

By Mr. Poland, of Vermont—That all resolutions calling for information from the President, or from any department, shall first be referred to some appropriate committee for a report as to the necessity and propriety of making such call, such committee to report thereon without delay, and to be authorized to report at any time; that whenever any resolution or proposition is offered by a member for investigation by a committee relative to the conduct or action of any member or any officer or department of the Government, such resolution or proposition shall be referred to some appropriate standing committee for a report whether there is reasonable and probable causes for such investigation, and the member offering it shall appear before such committee, and state all the knowledge and information he has on the subject, the committee to be authorized to report at any time.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—To add to the regular standing committees of the House, a committee on the Mississippi levees.

By Mr. Coburn, of Indiana—That the Committee on Appropriations be divided into five or more committees, and consolidated with the committees on the expenditures, such newly-formed committees to be invested with power to report appropriations and to investigate into the accounts and expenditures in the fullest manner.

By Mr. Roberts, of New-York—That the call of States on Monday for bills be made by calling them alphabetically, and that each member shall have the right once only to move to suspend the rules.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, offered a resolution directing the Special Committee on the Reduction of Salaries to investigate the actual amount paid to members of the last Congress for salaries, mileage, stationery, and other allowances. Referred to the special committee.

The Speaker announced the special committee as follows: Messrs. Hale, of Maine; Maynard, of Tennessee; Kasson, of Iowa; Scofield, of Pennsylvania; Hale, of New-York; Niblack, of Indiana, and Jewett, of Ohio.

The House then, at 2:30, adjourned, the Speaker stating that he would announce the standing committees to-morrow.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE NOMINATION OF COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS—ACTION RELATIVE TO THE INFERNAL MACHINE SENT TO THE CONTROLLER.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President Wade in the chair. Alderman Morris moved that the communication of the Mayor, nominating Willis Blackstone, Smith E. Shaw, John P. Cumming, and Thomas B. Tappen, as Commissioners of the new Court-house, be taken from the table. The motion was adopted. Alderman Morris then moved that the nomination of Willis Blackstone be confirmed. Alderman Reilly hoped that the motion would not be pressed. He thought that it should be laid over for a day or two, so as to give the board time to look at the law authorizing the nominations. The motion was then laid over until to-day, when all the nominations will be presented at a special meeting.

Alderman Cooper offered the following:

Resolved, That the several departments of the City Government are hereby directed not to employ any person on any public work, the expense whereof is paid by taxation or assessment upon our citizens, unless such person shall be bona fide a resident of this City and shall have been such resident for a period of six months previous to the 1st day of November, 1873, and the Controller is hereby directed to refuse payment to any person, for salary or wages, who does not furnish him with indisputable proof of residence, as stated in the resolution.

The resolution was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

A regular session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was also held yesterday, President Wade in the chair. Assistant Alderman Thornell called up the resolution requesting the Mayor to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who sent the infernal machine to the Controller. Assistant Alderman Strack opposed the resolution. He thought it would be better to make an investigation before authorizing the reward. The resolution was then carried, Assistant Alderman Strack voting in the negative. A resolution, allowing the Fireless Engine Company to run their locomotives above Fourteenth street, so as to facilitate rapid transit, was laid over. The board then adjourned.

PHELPS' DEFALCATION.

MOTION TO VACATE SHERWIN'S ORDER OF ARREST—THE COURT RESERVES ITS DECISION.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Ex-Gov. Salomon made a motion before Judge Brady to vacate the order of arrest granted against the defendant in the suit of the People, &c., against Frank R. Sherwin. The suit, as already fully published in THE TIMES, grows out of the defalcation of Charles H. Phelps, the late State Cashier.

Phelps negotiated through Sherwin, a banker and broker in this City, drafts to the amount of $55,000, which form the subject-matter of the present suit. It is claimed on behalf of the people of the State, that when Sherwin negotiated the drafts in question he knew they were the property of the State, and that he was in collusion with the defaulting Cashier. The present suit was instituted to recover the amount of those three of the drafts which formed part of an account kept by Phelps with Sherwin, amounting in all to about $150,000, and a preliminary order of arrest was granted on which the defendant is still held in default of $30,000 bail.

The motion to vacate this order was based on the affidavit of the defendant, the leading points of which are that Phelps, having been favorably known to him for some time before, applied to open an account with him in the month of July last; that being Cashier of the State, he supposed him invested with the discretionary powers in relation to the indorsing and collection of drafts common to all Cashiers of banks; that the account was opened with him as Cashier, the money deposited as such and drawn out as such, and that so far as he (Sherman) was concerned, the receipt and subsequent payment of the drafts were made in perfect good faith; that so conscious was he of innocence in the matter, he remained in the City until arrested, although notified four days previously that he would be held for complicity with Phelps, and the very night before the arrest gave a statement to the Attorney General which was substantially the basis of the order of arrest; that as to the telegram which passed from Phelps to him, indicating complicity, such telegram was received after Phelps had made him a confidant of his default, and such confidence had not been communicated until after the deposits had been drawn out by Phelps. Mr. Salomon also raised the point of law that the drafts, not having been transmitted to the State Treasurer in the manner provided by law, and never in the form of actual money having come into the hands of the State Treasurer, the State was not in a position to maintain this action against the defendant, but still had its remedy against the County Treasurer; that if any unofficial party should be held liable, the banks who paid the drafts finally were the proper parties, and not defendant, who had already paid the amount; that in any event, if the court should decide that the order must stand, the amount of bail demanded was excessive, and $10,000 would be enough, and all the defendant could supply.

Attorney General Barlow contended, as matter of fact, that the very day on which Phelps received notice to write up his books, he immediately sent to Sherwin the telegram referred to, the contents of which show clearly a prior understanding and complicity between the parties; that defendant had knowledge of Phelps' connection with the Treasurer's Department of the State, and knew that the moneys which formed the subject of deposit must have been moneys of the State. As matter of law, where the statute providing for the mode of transmitting moneys from the Treasurers of counties to the State Treasurer is merely directory, a variation from such is unimportant provided the money or drafts finally reach the Treasury; that in this instance the drafts having passed through the department of the Treasurer, they represented the cash, and such cash had, therefore, come into the hands of the Treasurer so far as to enable the State to maintain this action.

After urging that under such circumstances the order should not be vacated, nor the amount of bail reduced, Gen. Barlow announced that he would file an additional affidavit of the State Treasurer as to the drafts having actually passed into his hands, and the papers were then submitted, and decision reserved.

THE VALENTINE WILL CASE.

In the case of the disputed will of Catherine S. Valentine, which came up for further hearing yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court, the subscribing witnesses to the will were examined, to show that deceased was of sound mind and temperate habits, and that no undue influence was brought to bear upon her to induce her to make her will in favor of her daughters, A. M. E. Peck and Sarah M. Valentine, the proponents. The contestants are her two sons, for whom appeared Messrs. Niles and Bayley, Mr. Thayer appearing for the proponents. The case was again adjourned to Dec. 10.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Before Judge Larremore, in Part II., of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence called on ten cases for trial, in which scrub-women of the City Hall sued for pay during four months each, in the year 1869. The defense interposed on behalf of the City was illegality of appointment and want of appropriation. Judgment was rendered in favor of all the plaintiffs, amounting to the gross sum of $3,150.

THE CORNELL INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF WM. A. WOODWARD.

THE WESTERN LAND INVESTMENT—DISCREPANCIES IN ACCOUNTS.

The inquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. Jeremiah McGuire against Mr. Ezra Cornell for mismanagement of the land grant of the Cornell University, was resumed yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The only member of the commission in attendance was Mr. Van Buren, who conducted the investigation. Mr. Cornell, with his counsel, Judge Parker and Mr. Finch, were present at the opening of the inquiry, but Mr. McGuire did not make his appearance until 11:30 o'clock.

William A. Woodward was the first witness examined. He said he was familiar to a certain extent, with the management of the Western lands, as he was one of Mr. Cornell's agents. His relations with Mr. Cornell would not give him a knowledge of all contracts entered into by Mr. Cornell. [Mr. Cornell here read a list of the contracts made by him of lands in Wisconsin from December, 1870, to November, 1872, which have been already published.]

Q.—Irrespective of these contracts, do you know of any other sales of lands in Wisconsin? A.—Yes. I have sold small parcels of land as agent. [Mr. Van Buren here read from the schedule the sales so made by Mr. Woodward, varying from 120 to 320 acres at from $6 to $6 25 per acre.]

At this stage of the inquiry Mr. McGuire entered the room, and the evidence already taken having been read over to him, the examination of the witness was resumed.

Q.—Do you know of any of Mr. Cornell's business outside of Wisconsin? A.—Very little. I paid some taxes.

Q.—Are you familiar with Western lands? A.—I am.

Q.—How long are you familiar with them? A.—I have dealt in Western lands for twenty-five years; chiefly in Wisconsin.

Q.—Are you familiar with the lands located in Wisconsin? A.—I am.

Q.—What is the general character of the 400,000 acres located there?

Judge Parker—I object to that question. I want his own testimony, not hearsay evidence.

Mr. Woodward—Some of the lands I have seen personally.

Q.—What proportion of the lands have you seen? A.—I can't say. Perhaps about 10,000 acres.

Mr. Van Buren—I can't see why the general character of the reports of the subagents to Mr. Woodward should not be received. Mr. Cornell derived his knowledge of these lands in the same way.

Judge Parker—Well, if the Commissioner thinks it admissible, I will not press the objection.

Q.—From the reports you received, and from your own observation, what is the general character of these lands? A.—We estimated that we had located 100,000 acres of farming lands, the balance was pine timber land. We located lands in the iron region of Wisconsin that had both pine and hard wood on them.

Q.—What are regarded as timber lands, generally? A.—Those having pine timber on them.

Q.—How many feet of pine timber would be required to make a quarter section? A.—4,000 or 5,000 feet and upward.

Q.—What proportion of the 400,000 acres is supposed to be timber lands, as you have defined them? A.—I can't say without making a close examination.

Q.—What is your impression? A.—About 320,000 acres.

Q.—At the time Mr. Cornell was making these contracts, what did you consider to be the wholesale value of pine timber lands in Wisconsin? A.—From $5 to $6 an acre. I sold some as high as $7 65.

Q.—What is the ordinary difference between sales of large and small lots—I mean between wholesale and retail prices? A.—About twenty-five per cent.

Q.—Now, what is the value of large tracts, say 100,000 acres? A.—I should say $5 an acre.

Q.—Do you value farming lands as high as timber lands? A.—Yes; because they are increasing in value.

Mr. Van Buren—Our impression was that the pine timber lands were more valuable than the farming lands.

Mr. Woodward—They are to lumber men.

Q.—Has not the State of Wisconsin sold lands at $1 25 per acre? A.—Yes.

Q.—How is that? A.—To encourage emigration to the State.

Q.—What is the fair value of wild land not having pine timber on it? A.—I have some which is now worth $20 an acre.

Q.—What is the value of the first 100,000 acres taken and selected by Sage and McGraw? A.—I should say $10 or $15 an acre.

Q.—In the second contract to Sage, White, and others of 50,000 acres, what is the value per acre? A.—The same as the first, $10 or $15.

Q.—Could you not make a more definite estimate? There is a great difference between $10 and $15. Is the value near to $10 or to $15? A.—I should say $10.

Q.—Does this answer apply also to the first contract? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the value of the third contract of 100,000 acres, taken after the other two had been selected? A.—I would value it the same as the others.

Q.—What is the value of the 50,000 acres, the fourth contract, canceling the 100,000-acre contract to Sage and McGraw, and giving them the privilege of selecting one-fourth from each section? A.—I value that at $12 50 per acre?

Q.—Do you know of any contract made to parties in Buffalo by Mr. Cornell? A.—No.

Q.—You know of no other contracts? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know of any transaction in these lands in which Mr. Cornell sought to make profit for himself instead of for the university? A.—No; I don't.

Q.—You have a claim pending against Mr. Cornell? A.—Yes.

Q.—For how much? A.—One hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Q.—What for? A.—Balance due to me for services as agent.

Q.—Do you know of the usual custom of selling timber lands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On what terms are timber lands generally sold for? A.—They are generally sold for cash down, or on time for one year, or before the timber is removed from the jurisdiction of the parties.

Q.—Is it customary to sell timber lands and take a mortgage on it for the money? A.—I never heard of such a custom.

Q.—Is it customary to give ten years' credit? A.—No; I never heard of it except in this case.

Q.—Did Mr. Cornell through his agents enter some lands, and finding them valuable pass over to some other lands, and afterward come back and have the good lands entered in the name of private parties? A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—Do these certificates of location pass from hand to hand as evidence of title? A.—They can be assigned once, and the assignment must be recorded at the Land Office in Washington.

Q.—Are the certificates salable in the market? A.—I think not.

Q.—The certificate is considered the title to the land until the patent issues? A.—Yes.

Q.—You paid taxes for Wisconsin lands? A.—Yes, all up to 1870.

Mr. Cornell—There is a charge that I bought up the tax certificates at a discount of twenty-five per cent., and charged the university the full amount.

Witness—The taxes in my account do not correspond with the amount in the Controller's report. The taxes were not paid in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and in the meantime the lands were sold for these taxes, and certificates issued bearing twenty-five per cent. interest. In 1869 I went to Wisconsin to make the best bargain I could in this matter. Mr. Cornell gave me a letter of credit, and I went to Chippewa County and found $42,153 29 due for taxes. While there I negotiated for the settlement of the matter, and I made a bargain with the Supervisors to dispose of the county taxes since 1856 at fifty cents on the dollar. That contract amounted to $106,000. I reported to Mr. Cornell what I did. I paid $25,596 10 for the $42,153 29 due for taxes. Some of the tax certificates were worthless, as the accumulated interest was more than the value of the land. I took all the tax certificates from 1856 to 1868.

Q.—When does the State of Wisconsin levy taxes on pine lands? A.—They assess in the month of June following the entry of the lands.

This closed the direct testimony of the witness. He was cross-examined by Judge Parker, counsel for Mr. Cornell.

Q.—Have you a lawsuit now pending against Mr. Cornell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it a suit to recover compensation as agent in locating these lands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much have you already received? A.—About $165,000, taxes included.

Q.—How much have you been paid for your services? A.—I can't tell you without referring to the papers. [The witness referred to the accounts, and said he had received $97,000.]

Q.—How much more do you claim to be due to you? A.—$114,000.

Q.—How long were you engaged in locating these lands? A.—From 1865 to 1871.

Q.—Where did you remain during that time, in Newburg or in the West? A.—In Newburg principally.

Q.—How long did you spend each year in the West? A.—About one month each year.

Q.—Now, Sir, were you there more than once in all that time? A.—I was there twice.

Q.—How long were you there the first time? A.—Four months.

Q.—How long the second time? A.—I went in May and came back in June. These were the only occasions on which I went out West.

Q.—When you were not out West, where did you reside? A.—I resided six months at Ithaca as Superintendent of the university.

Q.—Where were you the rest of the time? A.—Chiefly at home in Orange County, near Newburg.

Mr. Van Buren said he did not see the relevancy of these questions.

Judge Parker—I merely want to show the animus of the witness.

Q.—Did you write to Mr. McGuire or did he write to you first in connection with this case? A.—I never wrote to Mr. McGuire; I received no letter from him, and I never saw him until to-day.

Q.—Have you written to members of the Legislature on this subject? A.—I have not.

Q.—You stated that the valuation of these pine lands was $5 an acre? A.—Yes; taking the whole, without selection.

Q.—How is it, then, that you state that the first 100,000 acres were worth $10? A.—Because of the ability to select.

Q.—How is it that the second and third contracts were also worth $10 an acre? A.—For the same reason as the last.

Q.—How can this selection of 250,000 acres out of 350,000 be worth $10 when the whole is only worth $5 an acre? A.—I think they are worth it.

Q.—What is the last 100,000 acres worth? A.—Five dollars.

Q.—How can you reconcile these two statements? You say the whole is worth only $5 an acre; that 250,000 are worth $10, and the balance worth $5.

The witness could give no further reply than that the two statements were correct.

Q.—You yourself sold a number of small lots? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you get as high as $10 an acre? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The 50,000-acre contract, the fourth contract to Sage and McGraw, you say, was worth $12 50 per acre. Why was this? A.—Because it gave them the privilege of selecting from each section.

Q.—Did you ever sell large lots? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, how do you know the value of them? A.—I know from having dealt with them on a small scale.

Q.—You would not be willing to swear that it is not the practice to sell large lots on time? A.—Yes, I would; I never knew of it.

Q.—Is it not safe to sell on time to men of wealth and responsibility? A.—No, because men of wealth and responsibility do not continue so always. Recent events have shown that.

Q.—Did you ever make a personal examination of those lands? A.—Not many.

Q.—Have you examined a single section of these pine lands in Wisconsin? A.—No.

Q.—You have depended entirely, then, on what others have reported? A.—Yes, principally.

A recess was here taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The cross-examination was resumed at 3 o'clock.

Q.—Did you take part in forming a company to purchase 100,000 acres at $5 per acre? A.—I assisted Mr. Cornell in endeavoring to organize such a company.

Q.—Did you subscribe for stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anybody else subscribe? A.—Yes; Mr. Cornell and others.

Q.—Was the whole amount subscribed? A.—No.

Q.—Did you try to get others to subscribe? A.—I went with Mr. Cornell to get others to subscribe.

Q.—You failed to get the subscription made up? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what year was that? A.—In 1867.

To Mr. Van Buren—The intention was to divide the land into townships and sell it.

Q.—Have you been on the lands? A.—Yes, with Mr. Cornell.

Q.—What is the difference between Mr. Cornell's accounts and yours for taxes? A.—The taxes I paid in Chippewa County were $25,526 10, and the amount reported to the Controller as paid is $42,153 29. This was previous to 1869. In 1869 the taxes paid were $11,347 31, and the amount reported to the Controller was $13,505 50. For Ashland County the amount paid was $4,066 29; the amount reported, $4,995 63. In Oakland County the amount paid was $2,263 62; the amount reported, $2,950 10. In Marathon County the amount paid was $2,203 17, and the amount reported to the Controller was $2,316 47—making a total difference of $20,514 59.

Q.—Is there any limit of time within which the patents must be issued? A.—There is, but I don't know it.

Q.—By Judge Parker—Who made the returns of taxes to the Controller? A.—They were made the first year by Mr. Cornell, and next year by me.

Q.—Did you not draw up these reports and send them to Mr. Cornell? A.—Yes; and Mr. Cornell altered them to suit himself.

Q.—Did Mr. Cornell make any alteration as regards taxes after you sent in the papers? A.—He did.

Q.—Did not these returns go to the Controller in your own language? A.—A good deal of it was in my language.

Mr. Cornell—The effort is to show that I have cheated the university out of $20,514. Now, that assertion is false. I have charged nothing but what I have paid. Mr. McGuire got up in the Legislature and charged that I was cheating the State. Now, that is false.

Mr. McGuire—I never said that you personally cheated. I disclaim it.

Mr. Cornell—I understand all that.

Q.—By Mr. McGuire—Was the organization of this company confined to the purchase of university lands? A.—No.

Q.—There was a property called Bruneau Falls outside of the college lands? A.—Yes.

Q.—The purchase of this property occupied a considerable time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were the expenses of this property charged to the university? A.—No.

Q.—Do you recollect writing letters to Mr. Cornell asking him if you were to charge those expenses? A.—I wrote to him asking how they were to be charged.

Q.—What was the amount of stock in this company? A.—$600,000.

Mr. McGuire next submitted in evidence correspondence between Mr. Cornell and Mr. Woodward, and previous testimony given by Mr. Cornell, together with the reports submitted by Mr. Cornell to the Controller.

Mr. Cornell—You are trying to show that I have cheated the State out of $25,000.

Mr. McGuire—No, indeed.

Mr. Cornell—You are trying to fortify your infamous speech in the Legislature.

Mr. McGuire—If you want to have personalities you can have them.

Judge Parker here asked Mr. Cornell to explain how the full amount of the taxes was given in the report to the Controller.

Mr. Cornell said that the reports to the Controller were intended to show the amount of taxes assessed, but in his (Mr. Cornell's) account of the funds he only charged the actual amount paid. There was no year but they got an abatement of taxes. The reports to the Controller showed the full amount of the assessments. He never charged a penny to the State or to the fund except what he had paid.

Mr. McGuire—You made this report to the Controller and verified it upon oath. You say that you paid $42,153 for taxes in Chippewa County, when only $25,000 were actually paid. Is that statement true?

Mr. Cornell—I paid $25,000, and that is all I charged against the account; when he furnished the report to the Controller, he also furnished him with a statement of account showing the actual amounts paid.

Mr. McGuire—That has never been published.

The inquiry at this stage was adjourned until this morning.

A GANG OF HORSE-THIEVES ON TRIAL.

Richard Roche, John Flood, and William Tinsman, who, it will be remembered, were indicted by the Grand Jury for horse-stealing, some months since, were placed on trial charged with assaulting Detective Leahy with intent to kill, and on a second count, with assault with intent to rob. Detective Leahy testified that on the 17th of September he went, in company with Officer Mack, to the stables at No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, to arrest Flood, Roche, and Tinsman, on warrants from the Court of General Sessions; told Flood that he had come to arrest him for horse-stealing, whereupon Flood attempted to assault him. Leahy then drew his pistol, and threatened to shoot, when Flood offered to go with him. After going with the officer a short distance, Flood refused to proceed any further, and attacked the officer, butting him with his head, and attempting to choke him. Roche and Tinsman, the former armed with a cart-rung, pushed between the officer and Flood, and swore that the prisoner should not be arrested. Finally, Leahy took his prisoner to the station-house, and the others were subsequently arrested. Officer Mack corroborated the evidence of Leahy. Flood took the stand in his own defense, and, in the course of a severe cross-examination, District Attorney Russell showed that the prisoner had been in innumerable affrays, and was the leader of one of the gangs of horse-thieves and swindlers which infest Twenty-fourth street. After the evidence had been taken the court adjourned until to-day.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

A regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, the President, Mr. Westervelt, presiding. In accordance with the recommendation of the President, a resolution was adopted directing the lessees of Piers Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, to preserve them in good repair, and the Superintendent was ordered to see that the recommendation was put in execution. Permission was given to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway to dump snow in the North and East Rivers. The Auditing Committee presented claims to the amount of $48,322 96, which were found to be correct. The report of the committee was adopted, and the board adjourned.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

James McNulty was committed by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, to await examination on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, preferred against him by Messrs. Fairchild and Shaw. Their affidavit sets forth that in January last they sold to McNulty a parcel of hats, valued at $422, on a six months' credit, believing that he would dispose of the goods in the usual course of trade. They, however, now charge that he pawned, pledged, and sent said goods to auction within a short time after their purchase, with intent to defraud his creditors. They further charge that this method of disposing of goods is not usual in the trade, but shows a fraudulent design.

SHARKEY'S CONFEDERATES.

Maggie Jordan, Sarah Daley, otherwise Sarah Allen, and Lawrence Phillips, ex-keeper at the Tombs, were arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, to plead to the supplementary indictment charging them with aiding Sharkey to escape. The second indictment was found for the purpose of remedying a defect in the original one. The prisoners respectively pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to the Tombs. The trial of Sarah Allen will commence on Monday next.

CONVICTION IN A CASE OF PERJURY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting, the trial of Aaron Harris, charged with perjury, in having sworn that he was in Troy on the day his store was burned, and in overrating the amount of stock destroyed, was resumed. George H. Needham, of the Insurance Patrol, testified that on the 6th September, the morning after the fire, he examined the store of Harris & Rosenbaum, at No. 10 Hester street, and found 120 small and 222 large tobacco boxes slightly damaged, and twenty-eight boxes in good condition, and a quantity of tobacco. Mary L. Chipperfield, No. 8 Hester street, testified that she saw Harris locking up his store on the 5th of September, the day of the fire. Mary Dreyfus, No. 8 Hester street, also testified that she saw Harris with his son, with some other parties sitting in the store on the afternoon of the day on which the fire occurred. This closed the case for the prosecution. Counsel for the prisoner moved that the court direct an acquittal, on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the charge, and that the Fire Marshal was not empowered under the new charter to institute an investigation into the whereabouts of Harris at the time of the fire. Motion denied and exception taken. The defense put the prisoner on the stand, and he testified that he left New-York on the 3d of September by the Albany boat, went to Troy on the 4th, and did not return to the City until the 7th, when he was informed by his wife that the cigar factory had been burnt in his absence. His stock on leaving consisted of 25,000 large and 30,000 small cigars, 185,000 cigarettes, and about 400 pounds of tobacco, the value of which he estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000. Had met his partner Rosenbaum in Troy on the 4th September. In cross-examination the prisoner stated that the tobacco which he had bought for five and a half cents per pound cost him, after preparation, sixty-five cents per pound. Harriet Steinwix testified that the prisoner was stopping at her house in Albany on the 4th and 5th of September. Marks Elwich, a boarder at the Steinwix Hotel, testified that he slept in the same room with the prisoner on the night of the 5th September. Had seen him in the afternoon, and on the next morning left him in the room. Isaac Edelstein also testified that he saw Harris in Albany on the 5th September. Assistant District Attorney H. Russell, in an able summing up asked for conviction, as a warning to others. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the second count in the indictment, relating to the amount of property sworn to by him, and he was remanded for sentence.

THE FUNERAL OF PATROLMAN BURNS.

The funeral of Patrolman Edward L. Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, who was killed while conveying a prisoner to the Station-house on Monday night last, took place from St. Joseph's Church, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Washington place, yesterday morning, and was attended by the Police Commissioners, Superintendent Matsell, a detachment of Police, and a large concourse of citizens, mainly from the Eighth Ward. The body of the deceased, which was inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, was removed from his late residence to the church shortly after 10 o'clock, and was escorted by Capt. Williams, four sergeants, and fifty patrolmen of the Eighth Precinct in full uniform, wearing crape on their left arm. On arriving at the church the casket was carried up the centre aisle, and placed on trestles in front of the altar. The church was beautifully draped in mourning, and was filled to its utmost capacity. After a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased officer had been offered, Rev. Father Farrell made a brief and appropriate address, in which he took occasion to say that the blow which had killed the officer of the law was a blow struck at the liberty of the people, and should be resented and punished as swiftly and as surely as though it had been aimed at the Chief Magistrate of the State or of the nation, instead of a humble patrolman. During the services a detachment of Police, numbering 300 men, from various precincts in the City, under Inspector McDermott and Drill Captain Copeland, had formed in line in reverse order on Waverley place, and at the conclusion of the religious observances the casket, enveloped in the flag of honor presented to the Police last Autumn, was borne down the line on the shoulders of the comrades, the whole line presenting arms. It was then placed in a hearse, and the funeral cortége, headed by a section of the mounted force under Sergt. Westery, wended its way slowly to the ferry at the foot of Tenth street, the Police of the Eighth Precinct forming a hollow square about the hearse. Superintendent Matsell, Inspector Walling, and Commissioners Smith, Charlick, Russell, and Duryee accompanied the remains to the ferry in carriages. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

FAIR FOR THE DESTITUTE BLIND.

A fair for the destitute blind was opened at "the Home," No. 219 West Fourteenth street, Wednesday morning, and will continue to and including Friday next. The proceeds will be divided between defraying the current expenses of the institution and to provide machinery and tools for the inmates to work with. This is one of the most interesting and useful of all our charitable institutions. It claims no one religion or creed to the exclusion of others. There are at present thirty-eight inmates, eleven of whom are Catholics. The capacity of the Home will admit of sixty, and it is the hope of the managers to still further increase its power. The officers are: Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, President; Mrs. Daniel Costar, Treasurer; Miss Kate Chauncey, Secretary. A very fine display of goods—the product of the work of the inmates, and the contributions of their many friends—is made in the parlors of the Home. Some crotchet-work done by the inmates is really wonderful.

MEETING OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices had a long private caucus yesterday afternoon, after which they met in open board session at the Tombs. Mervin N. Jones, formerly clerk to Justice Walsh, was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, in the stead of James Ryan. Mr. Ryan has been elected member of Assembly from the Seventh Ward. William Morgan and Charles A. Benedict were appointed Assistant Police Court Clerks, vice William Van Cott and James C. Cummings, resigned. Victor Precht was appointed interpreter to the Court of Special Sessions, vice George Hegt, removed, at a salary of $2,000 a year. William A. Shields was appointed subpœna server to Special Sessions, at a salary of $1,500 a year. Justices Murray, Bixby, and Wandell were detailed to hold the Special Sessions during December.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.

Some unknown burglars attempted on Wednesday night to force an entrance into the piano-stool factory of White & Robinson, at No. 12 Union square, but the approach of Patrolman Meehan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, alarmed them, and they fled without having achieved their object.... During the confusion occasioned by an alarm of fire on Wednesday night some unknown thief threw a large paving-stone into the show-window of Jones & Co.'s hat and cap store, No. 713 Eighth avenue, with the intention of robbing the establishment. Patrolman Lyons, of the Twenty-second Precinct, heard the breaking of the glass, and, hastening to the spot, frightened the thief away.... An attempt was also made on Wednesday to rob the residence of Mrs. West, No. 21 Waverley place, but the thieves were surprised by the Police and fled.

A NEGRO THIEF CAUGHT.

Detective Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, after several days' search, yesterday succeeded in arresting Lydia Jackson, a notorious thief. She is a negress of powerful frame, and has for some months past been in the habit of hiring as servant to families whose residences she would promptly plunder. The complainant in the present case is Mr. Robert Markey, of No. 311 West Twenty-seventh street, whom she robbed of a very valuable gold watch and chain. Numerous other complaints are expected against her by Detective Murphy, who states that in all probability the prisoner is the dishonest negro servant so long sought for by the Police of the Ninth and Sixteenth Precincts. She was committed by Justice Bixby at the Tombs, for trial. All persons having been robbed in a similar manner are invited to indentify the prisoner.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN PEDDLER.

Charles Scheff, a German candy peddler, thirty-one years old, residing with his wife and three children at No. 180 Ludlow street, committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. He had been out of work for some months past, and destitution drove him to self destruction. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

A DENTIST FINED.

An action against a dentist for pulling the wrong teeth came before a court in Keene, N. H., the other day. The plaintiff, Mrs. Alice Lovell, being unavoidably absent by reason of having died, her interests were represented by her husband, who asserted that his wife gave the dentist, Dr. I. W. Russell, special directions to pull certain teeth, and not to molest certain other teeth; but he made a clean sweep of one jaw, and was rapidly harvesting the crop in the other, when Mrs. Lovell recovered from the anesthetic and shut her mouth. The suit was for $5,000 damages, but the jury, considering that it might have been a [illegible] misunderstanding on the dentist's part, and that the plaintiff was dead, thought $50 about right.

WYOMING.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY—IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED—MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

Although the sessions of a Territorial Legislature are only biennial, and by law limited to forty days, yet one of the most notable characteristics of the Wyoming Assembly is the entire absence of hurry about anything. The session is already half through, and yet little has been done beyond hearing the message of Gov. Campbell and the reports of Surveyor General Reed, Auditor Hayford, and Treasurer Downey. A great many bills have been introduced, and a few important ones passed. The sessions seldom last over two hours each day, and while the citizens of the capital are sure to provide pleasant entertainments for the evening, in the way of social parties, receptions, or surprises, and those otherwise inclined go to the city's place of amusement, "Recreation Hall," the chief day diversion seems to be the assembling at the station at noon-time to see the overland express trains which pass each other here, it being exactly half way between the terminal stations of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The lobby is no new thing in the Territories. There are as keen and persistent hangers-on as can be found at Albany or Harrisburg. The Territories seem to be an asylum for broken-down politicians, and they are here in abundance, anxious for another chance at the public crib. The Governor is urged to create this and that office. The Assembly rooms swarm with men who want to lobby this friend into office or that enemy out, or want a favorite measure to go through, or a swindling law to be protected. The officials whose fees absorb one half the revenue of the Territory are here, with their cohorts urging, importuning, threatening to prevent the passage of a bill repealing the law allowing fat fees. The capital movers are here, with backers and money, from Laramie City and Evanston, watching their chance. It is even claimed that one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory is here lobbying for a certain district, under the new law assigning the Judges. There is a small nest of political "outs" trying to hatch a scheme for getting the Legislature and the Governor of the territory at loggerheads with the hope that a petition for the latter's removal may pass. Nowhere is the scramble for office more desperate, or the chances backed so freely and openly with money as in the Territorial Legislature. In the Council and House the retinue of officials outnumber the members. There are chief clerks, assistant clerks, enrolling clerks, engrossing clerks, and every kind and variety of clerk, each receiving from $5 to $7 per day additional to the per diem paid by the United States. This is far better than being a member of either House, the emoluments of which are but $4 per day and $3 for every twenty miles of travel, estimating by nearest-traveled route.

In view of all the "log rolling" for office, it is no wonder that one of the members of the House has seen fit to introduce a bill which makes it a criminal offense for any person to attempt to influence legislation. Should such a bill pass it will probably rid the Legislature of a great annoyance and send the members home with light hearts as well as light pockets at the end of their term.

Among the measures thus far introduced is one to increase the number of members of the Legislature. At present the Council numbers nine and the House thirteen, but the organic act of the Territory permits an increase in the Council to thirteen and in the House to twenty-seven. And this is the membership contemplated in the bill, which will pass. A bill for holding elections biennially, and one to apportion the Territory into Council and Legislative districts, has been passed. The Legislature seems to be doing something in the way of economy. This is apparent in the introduction of a bill repealing the act giving members and officers of the Council and House extra compensation. The last Legislature passed a law allowing members $4 and clerks $7 per day additional to the sum allowed by the General Government. This made the pay of members $8 and clerks from $10 to $12 per day. A bill has been introduced reducing the salaries of Treasurer and Auditor from $1,200 each to $400 and $500 each per year. A bill abolishing fees and fixing salaries in lieu thereof, to county and other officers, has been introduced.

A law "restricting gaming" is before the Council. Wyoming is the only Territory in the Union where gambling is legalized. It is proposed to wipe out the blot by a good and wholesome law. It has been thought that the present Legislature had not the disposition or the nerve to do this. And referring to the days agone when there was no law in this section of country, and everybody was ready for a "toss up," it is customary to address some of the members by such cognomens as "Grizzly Graham," "Black Jack Bill," "Prairie Joe," "Slim Sam Shaw," &c. Speaking to this subject, the Governor in his message to the Assembly said:

"The law passed by the first Legislature, providing for the licensing of gambling-houses still remains upon our statute-book. I renew my recommendation for its repeal, and trust that you will pass such laws as will insure the punishment of professional gamblers with as much certainty and severity as other offenders against public morality are punished."

A bill to create a Board of Immigration, and appropriating $4,800 for that purpose, is under consideration in the Lower House, and will probably pass. This bill contemplates the creation of a Commissioner of Immigration, to be appointed by the Governor, at a salary of $2,000 a year, and the expenditure of $2,000 for pamphlets on the resources and advantages of Wyoming.

The Texas cattle-drover has his tricks, and one of them is to keep his herds sufficiently well placed as to avoid taxes. It is a common practice to drive large herds into different portions of Wyoming, and grazing them two or three months on the best ranges, and then driving them off by the Sweetwater route into Utah and Montana for market. In this way about one-half the cattle that graze on the best Winter ranges of Wyoming escape taxation, while if any of the stock is stolen, the officers of the law are obliged to aid in its recapture and in the punishment of the thieves. It is sought to put it into the hands of the counties to assess all these herds by passing a law taxing transient stock.

The legal rate of interest in Wyoming is twelve per cent., and the law allows the collection of any rate named in a special contract. As a legal rate it seems high, double that of New-York. In Colorado it is ten per cent. It is proposed to bring in a bill cutting it down to eight per cent. On general principles, however, the people of this Territory have so little to do with the "legal" rate of interest that they scarcely know what it is. The banks loan out money to first-class customers at from one and a half to two per cent. per month, while the street-rate is from two to five per cent. per month. A case has just transpired where a man gave his note for $530, five years ago, with interest at three per cent. per month. The note was sued on at the last term of court and judgment rendered for over $2,600.

When the bill granting "female suffrage" was passed in the first General Assembly of Wyoming, it was brought up partly as an advertising dodge to make Wyoming known, and partly as an electioneering trick, the Democrats believing that it would give them the political control of the Territory, and that, inasmuch as it was a Democratic measure, the ladies would show due gratitude in remembering their friends when they voted. But the ladies have proved alarmingly independent and disposed to affiliate with the other party, which makes the Democrats inclined to repeal the law, and a bill has been drawn up for that purpose; but as to the practical workings of woman suffrage in the Territory, the Governor, in his message, said:

"The experiment of granting to women a voice in the Government, which has inaugurated, for the first time in the history of our country, by the first Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure and my conviction that its adoption had been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical working of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that what we, in this Territory, have done, has been well done, and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success."

A bill establishing an assay office at Rawlings' Springs; a bill changing the county seat of Sweetwater County from South Pass City to Rock Springs, and a bill providing for a Territorial Library have passed.

Among the memorials to Congress now in preparation is one asking Government aid to irrigation by the grant of alternate sections. In this they expect the coöperation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. There is also to be a memorial concerning Indian depredations. The Territory has suffered much from raids by the Cheyennes and Sioux during the past year.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COMMUNICATIONS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I propose, with your permission, to place before your readers, in a few letters, as briefly as possible, the necessity of cheaper transportation than now exists between the West and the East, and the means by which this desirable result can best be accomplished. The immense annual increase of Western trade renders it apparent that the existing outlets from the lakes to the Atlantic are utterly insufficient, even for the present trade, and will year after year still further show their incapacity to meet the growing wants of the interior trade, not only in the United States, but in Canada.

The problem to be solved, therefore, is how can transportation be cheapened. Taking Fond du Lac, on Lake Superior, as the head, and tide-water on the St. Lawrence and the Hudson as the foot of inland navigation, the question arises what is the size or class of vessel that, shipping her cargo some 1,500 or 2,000 miles inland, may, without breaking bulk, transfer her cargo into the ocean ship at Montreal or New-York for export or for consumption in the Eastern States?

Much has been done for the accommodation of this trade, by the construction of the Erie Canal, the Canadian canals, and by the various railways, but as already stated, it is evident that its annual and ever-increasing volume calls for the most comprehensive measures for its accommodation, and the appointment during last session of Congress of a committee of nine Senators to inquire and report on this important subject, is evidence of its necessity. The Erie Canal and the Canadian canals, although at first boldly conceived, were within a period of twenty-five years from their completion required to be more than doubled in capacity, and now that increase is found insufficient. It is a well known axiom, that the cost of carrying merchandise by a vessel is in inverse ratio to the size of the vessel employed, and the larger the vessel the cheaper the transport. This fact has been proved by the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals. The Erie Canal, connecting Buffalo with Troy, on the Hudson, was opened for traffic in 1825. The locks were 96 feet in length, by a width of 16 feet, and passed through boats of 76 tons. This canal was enlarged in 1847 so as to pass boats of 210 tons, its present capacity; and this enlargement cheapened cost of freight over 50 per cent. The Welland and Lachine Canals, in Canada, were first opened to trade in 1824, with locks of 100 feet in length by 22 and 20 feet in width, with 4½ feet of water on the sills. In 1849 the Lachine and St. Lawrence Canals were enlarged, with locks of 200 feet in length by 45 feet wide, and one of the St. Lawrence canals (the Cornwall) had locks 200 by 55 feet. The Welland Canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, was left with some locks of only 26 feet wide, and it is this motley description of locks which now exist, and which the Canadian Government are now authorized by Parliament to remedy and make uniform in size. The Canal Commissioners of New-York and the Government of Canada have uniformly found that freight has been cheapened by canal enlargement and the employment of larger vessels. Still, there is no antagonism between railways and canal or lake navigation. Each has its mission to fulfill; but without the lakes, the river, and canals, the West would have been very long in arriving at her present point of development; and it is this water communication which has so largely contributed to the immense construction of her railways. In support of this view it may be stated that, while it costs seven cents to carry a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Detroit, a distance of 280 miles by rail, a like sum is charged from Chicago to Buffalo by water, a distance of 900 miles.

The American Government, ever awake to its commercial interests, constructed a canal to give access to Lake Superior at Sault St. Marie. This canal is 1 1-10th of a mile in length, and has locks of 350 feet by 75 feet in width, with 12 feet of water. The Government of Canada have decided that in the whole of their improved canals the locks shall be 270 feet by 45 feet in width, with 12 feet of water throughout; which I think is a mistake, as the locks should at least be 320 feet in length. Buffalo has hitherto been the principal port for transhipment from the lakes to the Erie Canal. But Oswego has for several years been gaining on Buffalo. Although the steam propeller of 1,000 tons measurement can now sail direct from ports on the upper lakes to Buffalo, and although the Welland Canal cannot pass propellers of more than 400 tons, yet the advantage of this smaller propeller or vessel being able to pass through the Welland Canal of twenty-eight miles, and through Lake Ontario to Oswego, more than makes up for the employment of the larger vessel of 1,000 tons to Buffalo, because, although there is a transhipment of cargo at Oswego into the canal-boat of 210 tons as there is at Buffalo, yet the distance by canal from Oswego is only 209 miles against 362 from Buffalo.

When the Welland Canal is completed and adapted for propellers of 1,000 tons, with twelve feet of water, so that the vessels of this size, which now trade from the West to Buffalo, can proceed on to Oswego, it is evident that if Oswego can now compete through her favorable position when obliged to employ 400-ton vessels in passing the Welland Canal, she will have a greatly increased advantage over Buffalo, when vessels of 1,000 tons can proceed to her port, direct from the upper lakes, through the Welland Canal without breaking bulk.

The water in the Erie Canal and in the canal from Oswego to Troy is only adapted for boats drawing six and a half and seven feet. The question arises, Can the canal to Troy from Buffalo and from Oswego be constructed and adapted for vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing twelve feet of water, as is now being done on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals of Canada? This is a very important feature in the comparison of routes. If the canals from Buffalo to Troy, and from Oswego to Troy, can both be made twelve feet deep, then both will have the same relative advantage they now have, or will have when the Welland Canal is enlarged. No transhipment will then be required, for the lake vessel will then proceed to Troy, by either route, without breaking bulk, but Oswego will even then have the advantage of having only 209 miles of canal, against 362 from Buffalo. If, however, the canal from Buffalo cannot be enlarged to twelve feet water, but that the canal from Oswego to Troy can be enlarged to that depth, then it is evident that the route via Oswego to Troy, with 209 miles canal and twenty-eight miles through the Welland, or in all 237 miles, and no transhipment, will have superior advantages over Buffalo, and that freight can be transported from the West to Troy cheaper by that route than it is possible to do via Buffalo.

But is this route via Oswego the quickest, cheapest, and best between the West, New-England, New-York, and Canada? In November, 1857, the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, having come to the conclusion that very extensive enlargement of their harbor was necessary, they formed a commission of three eminent civil engineers of the United States, consisting of Hon. William McAlpine, of New-York; James P. Kirkwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the late Capt. John Childe, of Springfield, Mass. A part of their instructions from the Harbor Commissioners stated: "Should you find, on examination, that with the improvements now going forward on the route from the West by canal from Buffalo and Oswego to Troy are likely to be the best and cheapest to the Eastern States, New-York, and Europe, then this opinion must guide you as to the extent of Montreal harbor improvements. The Harbor Commissioners have been of opinion that the St. Lawrence route, as a means of transport between Europe, the Eastern States, New-York and the Western States and Canada, has not yet been fully developed; that if the Welland Canal was enlarged so as to pass through vessels of 1,000 tons, and a canal constructed to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain of the same size, and suitable facilities created, a vast increase of trade would thus be attracted to the route of the St. Lawrence, to the great advantage of the general public interests." On the 24th March, 1858, Mr. McAlpine, with his associates, reported to me, as Chairman of the Harbor Commission, among other things, "that the determination of the question of the best route for the water-borne trade is therefore reduced to a comparison between the routes through the State of New-York and that along the St. Lawrence."

"With this view the cost of transport on the Erie and Oswego Canals is taken as if they were enlarged throughout. The Caughnawaga Canal, from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, will be considered as completed on the same scale as the St. Lawrence Canal, and the Champlain Canal will be regarded as also enlarged to the same dimensions.

The locks on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals will be considered as also enlarged. In comparing the routes through the State of New-York with each other and the St. Lawrence, it is necessary to observe that by the way of Buffalo and Oswego, a transhipment must be made from the lake vessel to canal-boats, and that the extra cost of canal transport and heavy tolls must be added to those rates, while by the way of Lake Champlain to New-York, and by the St. Lawrence, no transhipment is required, and the cost of transport will be very much reduced.

From the computations we have made, it will be seen that the cost of transport to New-York, by the way of the St. Lawrence and proposed Caughnawaga Canal, and enlarging Champlain Canal for ordinary vessels, is less than by the way of Oswego.

The Champlain route thus improved will have the further advantage of the more economic use of vessels of the largest class, proceeding from any port on the lakes directly to New-York, without breaking bulk, and also the diminished length of canal navigation by that route."

Such are the opinions expressed by Messrs. McAlpine, Kirkwood, and Childe in 1858 of the superiority of the route from the West to the Hudson via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. In my next letter I shall consider a report which Mr. McAlpine made in August last to the Committee of the Senate on the subject of transportation routes from the West to the sea-board, and to the Oswego Board of Trade, in which he reverses the opinion he gave in 1858, when acting with Messrs. Kirkwood and Childe, as to the inferiority of the route via Oswego compared with the Champlain route, as a means of transport, as this conclusion has, in my opinion, been arrived at by Mr. McAlpine through erroneous statements, and, as the subject of cheapening transport to the greatest possible extent is of the utmost importance, not only to the Western and Eastern States, but also to Canada, the discussion of the subject cannot fail to be advantageous to the general public interest of both countries.

JOHN YOUNG.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

SUSPENSION AND RESUMPTION IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial remarks on Mr. Opdyke's report you say that of the paper-money issues of Great Britain during the long suspension, no one can speak with authority owing to the want of knowledge of the extent of the country bank circulation during that period. While acknowledging the accuracy of your statement I may mention that the second report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons on the expediency of the Bank of England resuming specie payments, which was presented to Parliament on the 6th of May, 1819, shows that this subject was investigated by the committee, and their report is the best authority to which we can turn for data concerning it. The committee reported that from the information before them "the amount of this branch of the paper circulation of Great Britain had never exceeded from twenty to twenty-five millions," and they estimated the average country bank circulation to have been £10,255,841 in 1814, £8,204,906 in 1815, £7,839,923 in 1816, £9,075,258 in 1817, and £12,316,688 in 1818. The average circulation of Bank of England notes aggregated, in the year last mentioned, £27,171,000, making the total circulation in 1868 £40,087,688, or about $200,438,440. In 1815 the Bank of England notes outstanding averaged a trifle less than in 1818. In August, 1810, their amount was smaller by about two millions, but in February that year they aggregated only a little more than twenty-one millions sterling, less than six millions being of notes under five pounds. Mr. (afterward Sir) Robert Peel's bill of 1819 provided for the calling in of all the Bank of England notes under five pounds, but this produced such widespread distress that an act to respite the one and two pound notes for eleven years was passed, after the lapse of which time they finally disappeared. From 1800 to 1805 the Bank of England's circulation fluctuated between fifteen and eighteen millions, and on the 28th of February, 1797, prior to the suspension, it was only £9,674,780; but by the 31st of August in that year it had increased to more than eleven millions. Before the crisis of 1797 the country banks numbered about two hundred, and as no licenses were required for banking at this time, nor until 1808, no official returns of their circulation were made. As, however, there were nine hundred and forty country banks in existence in 1814, their circulation then being estimated at the figures before quoted, it is probable that their circulation in 1797 was not much more than a fifth of its amount in 1814—say two millions sterling, equivalent to ten millions of dollars. If we add this to the circulation of the Bank of England just before the suspension we find that the paper money of Great Britain at that time was equivalent to only $58,373,900, in addition to thirty millions sterling of coin. In 1818—the year when paper currency inflation reached its minimum—the amount in circulation, as the figures given show, had been increased only $142,064,540 above the amount afloat before the suspension, and yet an interval of twenty-one years had elapsed, during eighteen of which a great war had been waged, terminating with Waterloo, in June, 1815, although the definite treaty of peace was not concluded until December.

This was the secret of gold, during a suspension of twenty-four years, never rising to a higher premium than forty-one per cent., as well as of its declining as early as 1818 to five per cent., followed by the successful resumption of specie payments in May, 1821. The policy of William Pitt, and his successors, was to raise all the money the Government needed by taxation and loans, and the effect, in limiting paper-money inflation, showed its wisdom, yet the outcry raised by the bullionists when the currency of the Bank of England and the country banks finally mounted up to forty millions sterling, or two hundred millions of dollars—a little more than a fourth of the present total of United States greenbacks and national bank notes in circulation—was very great. Hence the Ministry, goaded on by the cry of "Give us specie payments," soon after the conclusion of peace fixed the 5th day of July, 1816, as the day of resumption. Thereupon the Bank of England rapidly contracted both its notes and its discounts, and the country banks, whose notes were convertible into those of the Bank of England, had to do likewise. The premium on gold declined with a speed that brought everything else down with it in an even greater ratio, and great commercial and agricultural distress was the result, leading to the statement in the House of Commons that the people of England were then suffering more intensely than they had done at any period since the Norman conquest, and the fact that there were nearly twenty-one hundred bankruptcies in England in 1816 goes to support the assertion. The experiment signally failed, and the Government of Lord Liverpool granted a reprieve of two years to the so-called symbolic currency. In other words the resumption of specie payments was postponed until the 5th of July, 1818. A rapid rise in prices followed, and the three per cents (consols) which had sold at sixty-two in January, 1817, rose to eighty-three in the following December, and encouraged by the signs of the times the Bank of England anticipated the time fixed for a return to specie payments, and made a second effort to resume. In October in that year the bank gave notice that it would redeem in specie all its notes issued prior to the 1st of January, 1817, but the demand for their conversion was so heavy that the bank had paid out £2,600,000 before the end of the year, most of which was exported by speculators to the Continent. Parliament, therefore, foreseeing that the attempt to resume, if persevered in, would fail disastrously, passed another bill further postponing resumption until the 5th of July, 1819, and the bank relapsed into suspension accordingly; but the time allowed being found too limited, Peel's bill of 1819 was passed, providing for a partial resumption of specie payments on the 1st of February, 1820, and proceeding by degrees to complete resumption on the 1st of May, 1821. The Bank of England resolutely contracted its circulation and discounts, and resumed in accordance with this last act, but renewed distress was the result all over the Kingdom during the three years following the passage of the act. The paper under discount at the Bank of England, which amounted to twenty-three millions sterling in 1810, and nearly twenty-one millions in 1815, had been reduced to £4,172,000 in 1820, and £2,676,000 in 1821. Prices declined about one-half, and remained depressed all through 1820, 1821, and 1822. Trade and manufactures were paralyzed, and the three per cents fell from 75 in January, to 65 in December, 1819, and although agricultural produce had fallen so low as to involve a loss to the farmer, large numbers of the people were without the means of buying bread, and pauperism increased immensely. This led, early in 1823, to the passage of the Small Notes act, allowing the country banks to extend their issues of small notes, by which four millions of country bank notes were added to the circulation, as well as to their auxiliary measures. Prices thereupon immediately began to rise, the moral effect of this relief doing more than the material cause to inflate them. Distress was followed by almost unexampled prosperity; the commerce of the country, which had been greatly depressed, quickly revived; the Customs and internal revenue receipts were largely augmented, and the three per cents recovered their decline. This rise in prices, however, induced a drain of specie to the Continent, which, within three years from the passage of the Small Notes act, eventuated in the panic of 1825—the most disastrous crisis ever known in England.

In the suffering and prostration which attended the resumption of specie payments in Great Britain we have a warning against undue contraction and resumption which should not be lost sight of at a time when the majority report of the New-York Chamber of Commerce urges upon Congress an immediate resumption of specie payments, and when many well-meaning but mistaken persons not only think this entirely feasible, but that it can be achieved with positive benefit to the country by a mere well-directed effort of the Secretary of the Treasury, or, at the most, an act of Congress authorizing him to resume. It is gratifying to find that one of the committee recognized the impracticability of immediate resumption, and foresaw its disastrous consequences if the attempt were prematurely made. The cry of "Give us specie payments" may very properly be raised when the country is prepared for them, but, meanwhile, it is another "On to Richmond" cry that it would be calamitous to act upon. Nevertheless resumption and the preliminary appreciation of the currency to a par with gold should be kept constantly in view by Congress, the Treasury, and the people, and the sooner the country is in a position to resume, and then resumes, the better for us all.

K. CORNWALLIS.

No. 43 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1863.

GOOD PAYMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. Mattson, of your City, has called my attention to an editorial in your issue of the 21st inst., with the caption "Can we Have Good Pavements?" and, in my opinion, your remarks should obtain more than a passing notice. During the past four or five years I have labored assiduously to bring to the attention of the Municipal authorities in our cities the simple means by which a durable and serviceable pavement can be made. The conditions requisite to make a good composite pavement are easily understood in view of our present knowledge on the subject.

In Paris for the past fifty years, and latterly in London, the natural rock asphalt found in the canton of Neufchâtel has been used successfully for roadways. This natural rock asphalt is simply lime or limestone rock impregnated with a given percentage of bitumen, and concreted by the slow processes of nature; the bitumen acting as the cementing agent in the concretion the same as soluble carbonate of lime concretes, in forming with sand the natural sandstones. Or speaking chemically, we should say that the bitumen being a hydro-carbon is slowly oxidized when in contact with calcareous matter, the latter furnishing the oxygen for this purpose, and a fixed, stone-like product is the result, as we find it in nature in the place mentioned.

These facts being known and conceded, it is surely within the limits of engineering skill and chemical science to manufacture an artificial asphalt as successfully as we now manufacture artificial stone. In the latter case we must have good cement, or our artificial stone will not concrete; so in making an artificial asphalt, the bitumen or pitch we use must be perfect and uniform in consistency and chemical condition. In the editorial in question you say "that manufactured composition pavements, of which bitumen shall form the concreting substance, can be made to serve exceedingly well in this country." That is a fact fully demonstrated in this City in the past three years. Not, however, it must be admitted, from any spirit of intelligence displayed by the "powers that be," because it cannot be denied that "juvenile Tweedism" holds here as elsewhere; but the City was so barren of anything, even of cobble-stones, on her streets, that the authorities took hold of anything that presented itself to cover our nude highways. It is a noticeable feature, however, of these composite pavements (and we have about twenty-five miles of them) that where the makers used pure bitumen and pulverized limestone rock in the composition, the best result in wear is seen, and a comparison can now be made with the natural asphalt also laid here the past season by a London company. Now, in comparison with this excellent pavement, some of our composite pavements, where good bitumen and pulverized limestone rock were used in the composition, vie with it, and they even seem to wear better, while the cost of the artificial asphalt made is less than one-fourth that of the imported rock!

Coal tar distilled to a uniform pitch or bitumen is now a conceded fact in operative chemistry. Besides, we can obtain pitch in a natural and uniform condition from Trinidad about as cheap as we can distil coal-tar for it. This, united under proper heat with pulverized limestone, or its equivalent, makes, as I have shown, in concretion, a substance identical with the natural rock asphalt. We have, therefore, the materials always at hand, and they are inexpensive. Pavements, to be serviceable, must wear away a little—a roadway made of asphalt is easily kept in repair, and at less expense than is required to keep a stone pavement in repair. Where honest officials rule a city—as is likely to be the case in New-York for some time to come—these pavements can be laid for $2 the square yard, and the annual repair will not exceed ten cents per yard. In this City the Board of Public Works fixed the price for these composite pavements at $3 the square yard, and money is made by the contractors, who receive pay in securities whose value is but sixty cents on the dollar. The great trouble has been, in all our cities, too much jobbing—too much Tweedism, if you please—between the authorities and the contractors, and the prices paid have been too onerous for the tax-payer to enrich both contractor and City official.

What we need in our cities in order to secure good pavements, in keeping with the civilized spirit of improvement of the day, is, first, honest officials; second, encouragement to mechanical and scientific skill in this connection; and, lastly, supervision, as in Paris, by the City itself, so that her highways shall not be at the mercy of irresponsible and unconscionable contractors. And now is the time to inaugurate this plan in your City, so long neglected, since worse than wholesale robbery and rapine impoverished her coffers.

J. R. HAYES, M. D.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

President Hawley, of the Centennial Commission, has received the following note from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President United States Centennial Commission, Philadelphia, Penn.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that goods brought into the United States at either of the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Port Huron, New-Orleans, or San Francisco, intended for exhibition at the International Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, will be allowed to go forward to such exposition building, under proper supervision of Custom-house officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the exposition will be allowed to go forward from the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless entered for consumption in the United States. I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

LETTER FROM SENOR CASTELAR.

The following letter has been received from Señor Castelar: To Arthur Arnold: My dear friend: I have received your letter of congratulation, which, with what you tell me of English opinion, is a consolation amid the bitterness of power, and sustains me in my labors. More than ever I have need to-day of the support of all who in Europe defend the cause of liberty. My position is most difficult, battling as I am with Demagogy and Carlism, and it would be impossible if I could not count both upon the justice of my cause and upon the support of public opinion. It needs that all my friends in Europe should strive to point out to the peoples and Governments the principal objects of my policy—to establish authority, order, peace, in the democracy, in liberty, and in the Republic—these three great principles of the modern time—that is my mission.

Always your friend, EMILIO CASTELAR.

MADRID, 16th November, 1873.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Western Union	70¾	200	North-western.c.	50
900	do	70⅞	300	do....s3.	50⅛
300	do....c.	70⅞	200	do	50⅛
600	do	70⅝	100	do	50
100	do....c.	70⅝	100	do	50
100	do	70½	50	do	50½
800	do	70⅜	100	do	49½
1900	do	70½	100	do	49½
200	do	70⅛	100	N. W. Pref....s30.	70½
900	do	70⅛	400	Tol & Wab.	48⅜
600	N. Y. C. & H.	93¼	300	do	48
100	do	93	100	do	48
500	do....s3.	92⅞	100	do	48¼
100	do	93⅛	200	do	48⅜
200	do	93⅛	200	do	48⅛
300	do	93⅛	200	do	48
1100	Pacific Mail	39⅛	100	do....b3.	48
100	do	39⅛	300	St. Paul	36
400	do	39¼	100	do	36¼
100	do	39⅛	100	do	36⅛
200	do	39¼	200	do	36
300	do	39⅛	700	do	35⅞
400	do	39⅛	100	St. Paul Pref..s3.	59
400	do	39⅛	100	do	59
25	do	39¼	300	Ohio & Miss.	28
300	do	39	100	do	28⅛
200	do	38⅞	100	do....s3.	28
900	do	39	100	do	28¼
100	do....c.	39¼	300	do	28½
400	do	38⅞	100	do....b3.	28⅜
200	do	39	100	do	28⅛
100	Rock Island	94¾	1000	do	28⅛
15	do	94⅝	400	do	28⅛
100	do	94⅞	200	do	28⅛
100	do	95	100	do	28¼
200	Lake Shore	72⅝	100	Boston, H. & E.	2⅞
100	do	72½	300	do	3
200	do	72¼	1400	do	3⅛
200	do	72⅜	400	do	3⅛
500	do	72⅜	100	do....c.	3
500	do....c.	72¼	200	do	3⅛
200	do	72¼	300	do	3⅛
100	do	72⅜	300	do	3⅛
100	do....b3.	72⅝	500	Han & St. Jo.	26
300	do	72⅝	300	do	26¼
300	do	72⅝	200	do	26⅛
100	do....c.	72¼	200	do	26⅝
300	do	72⅜	200	do	26¼
900	do	72⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	25¾
300	Atlantic & Pac. P.	14¾	200	do	26⅛
1600	Union Pacific	28	200	do	25⅞
300	do....b3.	28	100	do....b10.	26⅛
400	do	28	100	do....c.	26⅛
200	do....s3.	28	100	do	26⅛
900	do	27⅞	700	do	26⅜
200	do....b30.	28⅛	400	do	26⅛
100	do	27⅞	200	do....c.	26⅝
700	do	28	800	do	26⅛
300	do....s30.	28	300	do	26⅛
200	do	28	300	do	26⅜
100	do....b3.	28¼	300	do	26⅝
300	do	28⅛	200	do	26⅜
400	do....b30.	28⅛	400	do	26⅝
400	do	28¼	400	do	26⅛
200	do	28¼	300	do	26⅛
300	do	28⅛	100	do....b3.	26⅛
300	do	28⅛	100	do....b3.	26⅛
800	do	27⅞	100	do	26⅛
200	do	27⅞	10	N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.3.	125
40	Del., L. & W.	97¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M. AND 12 M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C....12.	117¾	$2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64. 112¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65....12.	110⅞	6,000 do....12. 112¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65....12.	112⅛	1,000 U.S.5-20s,'67. 113
1,000	do	112⅛	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....12. 117
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.b.c.	116⅛	3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68. 117
10,000	do....12.	116¼	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....b. c. 110⅛
			5,000 U.S.5s,'81,b. c. 109¾
			8,000 do....c. 110

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	90	100	Amer. Ex....b. c.	60
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	90	100	Erie....b. c.	46¾
1,000	Mo. 6s....b. c.	90⅛	500	L. S. & M. S....b. c.	72
2,000	L. S. D. bs.b. c.	90	100	do	71⅞
1,000	Can. So. 1st.	65	100	do	72
10,000	do....b. c.	65	100	do	72⅛
1,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	93	100	do	72⅛
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	80¾	200	do	72¼
5,000	do	80⅝	400	do	72⅜
5,000	do	80¼	300	do	72⅜
5,000	do	80½	600	do	72½
3,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	77¼	300	C. & R. I.	94¾
2,000	H. & St.J.8s. C.	77	100	do....b4.	94⅝
2,000	D., L. & W. 2d.	98½	100	do	94⅝
3,000	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	82	100	do	94¾
			100	do....b60.	95⅛
2,000	T. & W. Eq. bs.	70⅛	100	Union Pac....b. c.	27⅞
2,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	103	100	do	27⅞
5,000	C. & M. C. S. F.	89½	100	do	27¾
8,000	O. & M. 2d.	73½	200	do	27⅝
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.2d.	97	1100	do	27⅞
2,000	do	97¼	100	do	27⅞
6,000	St. L. & I. M.2d.	73	100	do....s3.	27⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. C. G. bs. b.	80	100	do	27⅞
			100	do	27⅞
1,000	M.& St.P.7s, G.	82⅛	1800	do	28⅛
4,000	M.&St.P.8s,1st.	101	200	do	28
4,000	L. Dock bs....c.	89	100	do	28⅛
4,000	North Mo. 1st.	81	200	do	28
1,000	do	81½	500	do	28
1,000	C. & P. 3d.b. c.	89	100	Del., L. & W.	97½
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st. b. c.	25⅛	300	St. L. & I. M.	54½
			100	C. & W.	49¼
4,000	C., C. & I. 1st.	88	200	do	49¼
2,000	C. P. & A. old.	95	200	do	49⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	96	100	do	49⅛
5	B'k St. of N. Y.	108	200	do	49⅜
50	Amer. Ex. Bank.	104	200	do	49⅛
5	Metropolitan B'k.	121	200	do	49⅛
100	Maryland Coal.	19	200	do	49½
100	Consol. Coal.	49	100	do	49⅝
300	do....b. c.	49½	400	do	49⅜
20	D. & H. Canal.	112	100	do	49⅝
100	Canton Co. b. c. b5.	63	100	do	49⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	24	100	do	49½
400	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	70⅛	150	do	49
200	do....c.	70⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	70
300	do	70⅝	300	do....s30.	70½
300	do....s3.	70¼	100	do....c.	70⅛
100	do	70⅜	30	do	71
600	do	70⅜	900	do	70¾
300	do	70⅛	270	Clev. & P. G'td.	82
200	do....c.	70⅜	100	B., H. & E....b. c.	3⅛
2500	do....c.	70	600	do	3¼
600	do	70⅛	100	do....c.	3¼
700	do	70¼	100	do....s3.	3¼
500	do	70⅛	400	do	3⅛
300	do	70½	400	do....b3.	3⅛
600	do	70⅝	200	do....s30.	3⅛
200	do....c.	70⅛	300	do	3⅛
400	do....c.	70⅜	200	do	3⅛
100	Harlem....b. c.	119½	100	H. & St. Jos..b. c.	26
200	do	119	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	125
100	Panama.	94½	25	do....b. c.	124½
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	39	100	T., W. & W.	48
300	do	38⅞	100	do....b. c.c.	48
100	do	38¾	100	do	47⅞
100	do	38⅛	300	do	48
900	do	38½	200	do	48⅛
100	do....s3.	38⅛	100	do....c.	48⅛
100	do	38⅛	100	do....b3.	48½
200	do	38⅝	100	O. & M....b. c.c.	28½
200	do	38⅛	400	do	28½
400	do....s3.	38⅝	50	do	28⅝
300	do	38⅞	100	do	28⅝
200	do	38⅞	100	do	28¾
100	do	38⅛	100	do....c.	28¾
1200	do	38	700	do	28⅜
100	do	38½	200	do	28⅜
100	do....c.	38⅛	500	do	28⅝
100	do	38⅛	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	26¼
600	do	38⅛	100	do	26⅛
800	do	38⅛	500	do	26⅛
100	N.Y. C. & H.b.c.s3.	92⅞	100	do....b3.	26⅛
400	do	92⅞	200	do	26⅛
200	do	93	700	do	26⅜
200	do	92⅞	300	do	26⅜
300	do	92¾	200	do	26⅛
18	Mich. Central.	76	100	do	26⅛
40	M. & St. P....b. c.	36¾	100	do....c.	26⅝
100	do	36¼	100	do	26⅛
200	do....c.	36	230	do	26⅛
200	do	36	200	do	25⅞
100	do	35¾	800	do	26
400	do	35¾			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000	Western Union.	70½	500	N. Y. C. & Hud.	92⅞
500	do	70⅝	500	do....b60.	93⅛
700	do	70¼	300	do	92½
100	do....c.	70⅛	200	do	92¾
1000	do	70⅛	100	do	92⅞
200	do	70¼	200	Rock Island	94⅛
300	do	70⅝	200	do	94⅝
800	do	70¼	100	do	94⅝
800	do	70⅛	900	Union Pacific	27⅞
500	do	70	100	do	27¾
600	do	69⅞	200	do....s3.	27⅝
300	do	69¾	400	do	27⅝
800	do	69⅞	600	do	27¾
200	do....c.	69⅞	300	do	27⅝
100	do	69⅞	200	do	27⅝
1300	do	69¾	500	do	27½
200	do	69⅞	300	do	27⅝
200	do	70	700	do	27⅝
400	do	70⅛	1000	do	27⅝
200	do	70¼	100	do....c.	27⅝
300	do	70	200	do....s3.	27½
200	do	69⅞	200	do....b30.	27¾
1200	do	69⅞	400	do	27⅝
400	do....c.	69⅞	200	do....c.	27⅝
500	do	69⅝	200	do	27½
100	do	69¾	500	do	27⅝
200	Pacific Mail	38⅛	200	St. Paul	35¾
100	do	38⅛	100	do....s3.	35⅝
200	do	38⅛	100	do....s3.	35⅝
400	do	38	300	do	35¾
200	do	37⅞	100	do....c.	35⅝
200	do	37¾	100	St. Paul Pf.	59
200	do....c.	37⅞	200	Tol. & Wab.	47⅞
100	do	37⅞	100	do	47¾
600	do	38⅛	100	do....s3.	47⅝
100	do	37	100	do	47⅝
100	do	38⅛	300	do	47⅞
200	do	38⅛	800	do	47⅞
200	do	38⅛	100	do....c.	47⅞
700	do	38	100	North-western..c.	49⅛
100	do....b10.	38⅛	100	do....b3.	49½
100	do	37⅞	100	do	49⅛
800	do	37⅞	200	Del., Lack. & W.	97⅛
300	Lake Shore	72⅛	100	do	97⅛
400	do	72¼	200	Chic. & Alt..b60.	100
300	do	72⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	104
100	do	72	500	C., C. & I. C.	26
300	do	71⅞	200	do	26
100	do	72	100	do	25⅞
500	do	72⅛	300	do	25⅞
100	do....b3.	72⅛	400	do	25⅞
200	do	71⅞	400	do	25⅞
800	do	71⅝	100	do	26
100	do	71⅞	300	do	26⅛
100	do	72	100	do	26⅛
500	do	72¼	100	do....b3.	26⅛
100	do	72⅛	100	do	26
200	do	72	100	do....s3.	25⅝
100	Ohio & Miss..b3.	28¼	200	do	25⅝
100	do	28⅛	400	Atlan. & P.P..b3.	15
200	do	28⅛	100	do	14⅞
200	do	28⅛	300	do	14⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$5,000	U.S.6s,r'81.b.c. 114¼	$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64....112
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....116	1,000	U. S. Cur. 6s..109⅞
5,000	do....b.c.115⅞	3,000	do....110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	75	34	U. S. Express	64½
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	90	25	American Ex.	60
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	90½	15	Panama....b. c.	94
2,000	U.P.7s L.G.b.s.	71¼	500	C. & N. W....b. c.	49
1,000	L. S. Con. Reg..	92	100	C. & N. W. Pref.	70¼
2,000	G.W.1st M.,'88	91	100	L. S. & M.So.b.c.c.	71⅝
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	82	200	do	71⅞
			100	do....b5.	71⅞
3,000	Long Dock	90	100	do....b5.	71⅞
1,000	C.,C.& I. C. 2d.	61	200	do	71⅞
1,000	St. L. & I. M.2d	73	100	do	71⅞
10	Ninth Nat. Bank.	93	100	do	71⅝
400	Canton Company.	63	200	do	71⅞
100	Con. C. of Md.b. c.	48½	200	do	71⅝
100	Md. Coal....b. c.	19	200	do	71⅝
1000	West. Un....b. c.	69⅝	100	do	71⅝
800	do	69¾	100	Un. Pac....b. c. b3.	27⅝
700	do	69⅞	2300	do	27⅞
500	do	69⅞	600	do	27⅞
400	do	69⅞	10	N. J. C....b. c.	96½
500	do	69¾	100	C. & R. I....b. c.	94⅛
2000	do	69⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	35¾
400	do	69⅞	500	do	35⅝
500	Western Union	69¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	59½
500	do	69⅞	100	do	59⅛
300	do	69⅞	100	T., W. & W....b. c.	47⅞
100	do	69¾	100	do	47⅝
100	do....s.r.	69⅞	300	B., H. & E....b. c.	3⅛
400	do	69⅞	200	do	3
100	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	92⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	99
300	do	92⅞	21	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b. c.	25
200	Pacific Mail...b. c.	37⅞	200	Del., L. & W....b. c.	98¼
100	do	38	40	do	97
500	do	37¾	100	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	28⅛
500	do	37⅞	100	do	28½
500	do	38	100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24⅞
600	do	38⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	25⅞
200	do	38	800	do	25⅞
400	do	37⅞	200	do	25⅞
600	do	37⅞	100	do	25⅞
1200	do	37⅞	1400	do	25⅝
100	do	37⅞	200	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	14½
100	do	37⅞	100	do	14¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116⅛	200	Erie	45⅞
15,000	do	116	100	Panama	93
5,000	C. Pac. Gold	93	100	Rock Island	94⅝
2,000	U. Pac. Inc. s3.	77	800	Union Pacific	27½
500	Lake Shore	71⅞	400	do	27⅝
100	do	71⅞	100	do....b3.	27⅝
500	do	71⅝	200	do....b30.	27⅞
100	do	72	600	do	27½
400	do	72⅛	200	do	27⅝
500	do	71⅞	200	do....b3.	27⅜
1200	Western Union	69⅞	2000	do	27⅜
200	do	69⅞	200	do....s3.	27¼
100	do	69⅞	400	do....b3.	28
300	do	70	1000	do	27⅞
600	do	70⅛	200	do	27⅞
300	do	70⅛	600	do....b3.	27⅞
200	do	70⅛	3500	do	28
600	do	70⅛	100	North-western	49
300	do	70⅛	100	do	49⅛
500	do....b3.	70	100	do	49⅛
800	do	69⅞	300	N. W. Pref....b3.	70¼
2000	do	70	100	do	70¼
300	do	70⅛	600	St. Paul	35⅞
200	do	70¼	100	do	35⅞
200	Pacific Mail	37¾	100	Tol. & Wabash	47⅞
200	do	38	300	do	47⅝
100	do	38⅛	300	do	47⅝
700	do	38⅛	100	do	47⅝
500	do	38	1100	B., H. & Erie	3⅛
400	do	37⅞	20	Del., Lack. & W.	97
300	do	38	100	do	97¼
200	do	38⅛	100	St. L. & Iron M.	55
100	do	38⅛	100	H. & St. Jo...b3.	25
300	do	33⅞	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	124
300	do	38⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	28
400	do....s3.	38⅛	200	do	28⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	92⅝	200	do	28⅝
400	do	92⅝	300	do	28⅝
100	do....b3.	92⅞	300	C., C. & I. C.	25⅞
400	do	92⅞	400	do	25⅞
100	do	92⅞	100	do....b3.	25⅞
100	do....s3.	92⅝	300	do	25⅞
200	do	92⅝	200	do....b10.	25⅞
100	do	92⅞	400	do	25¾
400	do	92⅞	400	do	25⅞

THURSDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day fell off to 108½@108⅜ ₩ cent. There is not much speculative interest in the Gold Room at present. The further reduction of Interest to 5 ₩ cent. by the Bank of England this morning had very little effect on either Gold or Exchange. It should have strengthened 60 days' Bills on London in the usual course of the market, but demand, compared with the Exchange making against Cotton and other Produce, is too moderate to allow of an advance. The Bankers were sellers at 108@107⅞ ₩ cent., and prime Merchant Bills 107¼@107½ ₩ cent. The sight rates are 108¾@109 ₩ cent.

Money is in fair demand from the Stock Brokers at 7 ₩ cent. Some of the prominent *Bull* operators, who had been paying a small bonus over this rate, were reported heavy sellers of Stocks at the Exchange to-day, and this movement checked the Share speculation after the early business of the forenoon, which had opened decidedly firm at 10 A. M. The subsequent sales to realize were said to be for account of a prominent house, in the *Bull* interest, and although fresh outside orders to buy came in freely, they were not sufficient to reverse the pretty general decline in the New-York and Western Roads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The impressions of late as to the facility of borrowing Money on call loan on Stocks which have advanced so considerably within a fortnight, will probably turn out correct, at least as to certain Stock people who have been vigorously leading the market—to wit, that the number of heavy Money lenders, in this way, has been diminished, on the Street, by the anxious experience of the panic, while the up-town lenders, such as Banks, Savings Institutions, have become doubly cautious and discriminating. While, however, this may be true of the Money lenders, the same caution and reluctance are only qualifiedly felt in Bank certifications. These are becoming with many of the Street Banks as common and indiscriminate as before the panic, and it is not likely that the check to the market will prove more than temporary because of the want of Money facilities on the Stock Exchange.

The Railroad Mortgages are attracting many of the investment orders for Stocks, and the tendency of prices for the Pacifics and old Western Mortgages is to recovery to figures current early in September. The home demand (for the temporary or permanent employment of Money) for the Public Funds is also on the increase, sensibly so this week, and some of the 5-20s have been advanced above the relative prices abroad.

At 3 o'clock, on the close of the Exchange, the Share speculation was somewhat steadier and closed as follows, compared with Wednesday night. Gold recovered to 108⅝ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 108@107⅞ ₩ cent. on actual sales:

Closing Quotations—DEC. 4.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117½	117¼
American Gold	109	108⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93	92⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	94	94½
Pacific Mail	38¾	38⅜
St. Paul Common	36¼	36
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28½
Western Union	70½	70¼
Erie	46½	45⅞
Union Pacific	27⅞	27¾
Lake Shore	72⅛	72¼
Toledo and Wabash	48	48
Harlem	118½	119
North-west	50	49⅛
North-west Preferred	70⅛	70½
C., C. and Indiana Central	25⅝	25¾
Adams Express	85½	86
U. S. Express	63	64
Wells-Fargo Express	66	66
American Express	60	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	98	97
Central New-Jersey	95½	96½
Panama	93	93¾
St. Paul Preferred	59	59½
Atlantic and Pacific	15	14¼
Iron Mountain	52½	54½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1873.

Gold receipts	$361,214 28
Gold payments	857,904 39
Gold balance	48,517,256 69
Currency receipts	676,773 25
Currency payments	397,687 71
Currency balance	15,103,470 34
Customs	179,000 00

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	117¾	5-20 reg., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110½	5-20 coup., '67	117
5-20 coup., '62	110½	5-20 reg., '68	112
5-20 reg., '64	110½	5-20 coup., '68	116½
5-20 coup., '64	112¼	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 reg., '65	112¼	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 coup., '65	112½	5s	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112	6s Currency	110

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	H. & St. J. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90⅛	H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	81½	D., L. & W. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	81½	D., L. & W. 2d	98⅝
Erie 1st, Extended	100	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	90
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	96½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	81½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	94½	Tol. & W. 2d	80
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	70
Long Dock Bonds	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	82
Hud. R. 7s, S.F.2d, '85	105½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Har. Cons. M. & S.F. 6s	100	Mor. & Es. 1st	102
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bonds	90¼	Mor. & Es. 2d	96½
Mich. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	91¾	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	102
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82	107	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st	103
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	P., F. W. & Ch. 2d	97¼
M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	93	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d	86
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7p.c.	99	C. & P. Con. S. F.	90
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	C. & P. 3d	90
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	90	C. & P. 4th	85½
C., P. & A. old bds.	96½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
C., P. & A. new bds.	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	95	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90½
Buff. & Erie new bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	89
Lake Shore Div. bds.	88	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
L. Shore Con. R. bds.	91½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	73
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo.	86½	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	92½
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	93	St. L. & I. M., 2d	73
Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds.	100	M. & St. P. 1st 8s. P.D.	101
West. Pac. Bds.	75½	M. & St. P. 7s. G.R.D.	83
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	80⅝	M.&St.P.1st, M.L.C.D.	88
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	71¼	M.&S.P.1st, I.&M.D.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75	101¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	C., C. & I. 1st	80¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	87	C., C. & I. 2d	61
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73	T. P. & W., E. D.	83
C. & N. W. S. F.	100	T. P. & W., W. D.	60
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
C. & N. W. 1st	96	B., H. & E. 1st	25¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	78	C., F. & M. 1st	71

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94¼	....
City 6s, new	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	116	116¼
Pennsylvania Central	89	89¼
Reading	107	107¼
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Catawissa preferred	40½	41
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Northern Central	24	
Lehigh Navigation	26	26¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Dec. 5: Nos. 95, 104, 122, 123, 125, 128, 129.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Demurrers—18, 26, 28. Law and Fact—53, 108, 133, 141, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—1369, Kaufman vs. Feldhaus; 1305, Platt, Receiver, vs. Day; 1341, Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Kline et al.; 1367, Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Lilienthal; 1515, Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. M. J. Merchant; 2299, Marvin et al. vs. Leavitt; 2397, Brand vs. Schultheis; 2399, Francis Morgan vs. Wm. Tweed, Jr., Receiver; 2461, Tugnis vs. Minseheimer; 2479, Jaques vs. Van Mater; 2513, Spear vs. Baxter; 2569, Leach vs. Jarvis; 2599, Mechanics' National Bank, Chicago, vs. J. L. Brownell; 2661, German American Bank vs. Steinhardt; 2669, Saniter vs. Quimby; 2713, Durnett vs. Shorwood; 2147, Sweeny vs. Gregory; 885, Thervanner vs. Herman; 1419, Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows; 1459, Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Gregory; 1491, Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Thurston; 1498, Same vs. Same; 1507, Stewart et al. vs. R. T. Sherard; 1559, Same vs. Same; 2059, Hill vs. Dowlan; 2089, De Witt vs. Smith; 2615, Meyers et al. vs. Bridenbec, Receiver; 2635, Platt, Receiver, vs. Vandewater; 2637, Platt, Receiver, vs. Cochrane; 2777, Platt, Receiver, vs. McKenzie; 2785, Gelmore vs. Crowell; 2867, Killiday vs. Morse; 2879, Nesmit vs. Baker; 2911, Reed vs. Clark; 2919, Carpenter vs. Vicker; 2923, Peddleston vs. Murray; 2959, Lee vs. Bellamy; 2963, More vs. Crowell; 3011, Lee vs. Hurd; 3037, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Gosling.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes—1284, Fullerton vs. Charlock; 2256, Clayton et al. vs. Elsberg et al.; 1772, Schaeffer et al. vs. Bacon et al.; 1458, Burr vs. Weir; 2808, McDonald vs. Wise; 2900, Williams vs. Schaettler; 3012, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 3028, Corry vs. Ackerman; 2606, Dawson et al. vs. Wood; 2406, Halsey vs. McKeon et al.; 2912, Hull vs. Harris et al.; 3120, Stiles vs. Ely et al.; 2732, Cobb vs. Seymour; 2944, Brown vs. Lane; 2986, Link et al. vs. Purtel; 3000, Cleland vs. Gaffney; 3118, Strong, Receiver, vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; 2752, Union Trust Company of New-York vs. Wheton; 2824, Fleury vs. Hammond et al.; 2878, Marsh vs. Goldstein; 3032, Sloat et al. vs. Arthur et al.; 3034, Mutual Bank vs. Ilsley et al.; 3162, Garthe vs. Goldstein; 3170, Kelly vs. Lang; 3216, Mills et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 3218, Waterbury vs. Mann et al.; 3234, Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 1766, McGibbon vs. Davison.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—11, 25, 46, 79, 85, 86, 94, 97, 99, 107, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 117½, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 125, 126, 138, 140, 141, 149, 152, 153, 154, 156.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—596, 683, 691, 429, 555½, 619, 819, 811, 813, 815, 771, 621, 605, 631.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—766, 716, 464, 736, 772, 692, 696, 1254, 1235, 780, 278, 782, 812, 816.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—13, 4, 25, 31, 53, 58, 61, 62, 67.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Held by Daly, C. J.—2339, 2343, 613, 3571, 1617, 866, 2423, 2546, 2260, 2077, 2288.

COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2486, 2487, 2493, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2503, 2506, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—2932, Scott vs. Phelps; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2659, Theall vs. Steitz; 3172, Lyons vs. Isabeau; 3562, Cullen vs. MacMahon; 1086, Thevis vs. Blish; 2271, McDevitt vs. Vogt; 2298, Mehrback vs. Laffal; 2758, Veeth vs. Wagner; 2852, Rowe vs. Crowe; 3006, Sage vs. Vetter; 2728, Salms vs. Bannon; 2803, Kordman vs. Tournee; 2882, Cousin vs. Muller; 3290, Mallach vs. Opper.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2501, Cohen vs. Koehler; 2977, Schulhafer vs. Colby; 2739½, Langenbach vs. Malay; 2072, Bailey vs. Hoehstretter; 3547, Clements vs. Kays; 2545, Lediard vs. Whelan; 2627, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 3347, Rabournets vs. Moss; 3019, Burns vs. King; 3021, Unkart vs. Fitchell; 3023, McFarran vs. Parker; 3025, Kreischer vs. Akin; 3027, May vs. Greenwold; 3029, Groes vs. McCaffil; 3031, Moos vs. Schreiber.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2676, Meileville Manufacturing Company vs. Moorehouse; 2894, Quirk vs. Goldsberry; 2969, Arata vs. Casafa; 3315, Lewis vs. Gage; 3330, Ferguson vs. Weaver; 3415, Carpenter vs. Bagley; 3444, Henbuck vs. Lutger; 3490, Sproesig vs. Lalor; 3625, Blanchet vs. Bourdon; 3745, Koehler vs. Goeghan; 3780, Seligman vs. Tice Manufacturing Company; 3015, Fredenberg vs. Falk; 2276, Thierstien vs. Patzower; 2994, Bowery National Bank of New-York vs. Hillenbrand; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont; 3578, Hoger et al. vs. Shipping and Importing Company; 2896, Locher vs. Klenck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Grady alias Brady, felony, (Laws of 1862;) John Simpson, felonious assault and battery; William Thompson, burglary; Archibald McIntyre, grand larceny; Michael Agnew, grand larceny; William Neales, grand larceny; Thomas Norris, larceny from the person; William McKenna, larceny from the person; Kate Bowen, kidnapping; Egadio Antonio Louira, kidnapping; Jane Woods, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Schiffer vs. Ferris et al.; order settled.

Voorhies et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; proposed case and amendments settled.

Williams vs. Williams. Memorandum for counsel.

Tiffany & Co. vs. Fearing; order granted.

By Judge Brady.

Corss vs. Youngblood et al.; allowance of $50.

Earle vs. Coburn; judgment granted.

Gordon vs. Van Orden; motion granted, and cause set down for the 22d December, 1873, Part II.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Metropolitan Gas-light Company vs. Manhattan Market Company; motion denied.

Carnes vs. Platt; order limiting amount of undertaking on appeal to $5,000.

Kaiser vs. Hirth; defendant granted an allowance of $250.

Sammon vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Mendleson vs. Stout; Goodman vs. Stroheim; Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; orders granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Henderson vs. Henderson; order referring cause back to Referee.

Grant vs. Taylor, impleaded; demurrer to the first, third, and seventh defenses of the answer not sustained; to the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth defenses sustained. See decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Dougherty vs. Dougherty; judgment of divorce granted and custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Quagliein vs. Quagliein; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Marrin vs. Woodworth; motion granted.

Sheehy vs. Knickerbocker; motion to strike out demurrer denied.

Thuteldt vs. Crary; motion to amend undertaking granted on payment of $10 costs.

Frost vs. Sturtevant; the bill of particulars should be amended in regard to the items marked by the court.

Daniel vs. Loewenberg; the defendant may admit an additional affidavit.

Sayre vs. Trumbull; motion denied without cost.

The Rockland County Nitro-glycerine Company vs. Sweet, Jr., et al.; the defendant in the action should be notified of the application.

Cuneo vs. Franchaud; motion to set aside judgment granted on payment of plaintiff taxable costs.

COURT OF APPEALS—NOTICE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following order was handed down:

Ordered, That a term of this court for the year 1874 will commence at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the third Monday of January next. Notice of argument, with proof or admission of service, must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 5th day of January, 1874. Only such causes will be put on the calendar as shall be regularly noticed for said term.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following cases have come up in the Supreme Court:

No. 126.—*Kitchen vs. Roybern et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Missouri.—This bill was filed by Kitchen to compel the defendants to convey to him a certain tract of land in Mississippi, which he complained had been purchased by Roybern with the proceeds of certain railroad bonds placed in his hands by Kitchen in trust to be used in the purchase of railroad land, but which, as alleged, Roybern had without authority sold for money, and with the proceeds purchased the land in question. The defense was that there was no trust, but the bonds were received by Roybern in lieu of other securities held by him to secure an indebtedness of Kitchen's, and that the bonds were used in accordance with Kitchen's recommendation and wishes. The decree was for the defendant, and the facts are here presented for review.

Carlisle & McPherson for appellant; M. Blair & F. A. Dick for appellees.

No. 127.—*Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company vs. Orr.*—Appeal from the District Court for Alabama.—This was a proceeding to obtain an account from the company, and the foreclosure of a mortgage made by its predecessor to secure certain bonds issued by Limestone County, Tenn., in aid of the original road. The defense was that there was an agreement that legal remedies should be exhausted against Limestone County before any demand should be made upon the road, but the court overruled the plea, and allowed the complainant to recover. It is here argued that the court erred in not giving judgment against Limestone County instead of the company, and that there was error also in admitting in evidence a copy of the mortgage, when it was not shown that the original was lost or destroyed.

R. T. Merrick for appellant; appellee not appearing.

No. 652.—*Brillecre vs. The National Eagle Bank.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts, submitted under the twentieth rule.—This action is brought by the Trustee of a bankrupt against the bank for refusing to allow a transfer to be made of shares of its stock, the bank justifying its refusal by the assertion of a lien on the stock as security for debt due from the bankrupt by virtue of articles of association of the bank and a by-law, enabling the bank to refuse to allow a transfer of stock by a debtor. The Judges differed in opinion as to what should be the judgment on this state of facts, and the case is certified to this court for decision. It is here contended that this by-law is inconsistent with the act of 1864, and void; and that in any event it cannot prevent the transfer of the stock in this case, for the debt for which the lien is claimed was contracted before its adoption; and besides, the stock was the property of the bankrupt's firm and was not his private property.

B. R. Curtis for the plaintiff; C. B. Goodrich for the bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

UNITED STATES BONDS AND BURR STONE STOCK AS COMPARATIVE INVESTMENTS.

A. L. Schermerhorn, Administratrix, vs. Benjamin G. Bloss.—This action was to recover the value of United States bonds charged to have been exchanged for stock of the American and Burr Stone Company, upon misrepresentations by defendant as to the value and prospects of the latter stock and the amount of dividend it paid. Defendant denied that the misrepresentations were untrue; he claimed that he relied on them himself to the extent of $20,000, and the prospects of the company at the time justified him in doing so. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $3,370 07.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Sedgwick and a Jury.

A COMPLICATION OF CLOCKS AND LAW.

Max Phyfer vs. Theodore Martine.—This was a suit to recover $5,000, for alleged malicious prosecution. It appeared that plaintiff had constructed a clock of ingenious and elaborate workmanship, having, exclusive of its ordinary movements, a blacksmith's shop in full blast, a mill in operation, and a musical department. This clock he sold to defendant, but it subsequently getting out of order, plaintiff took it to repair. When he took it, he lived in this City, but before completing repairs moved to Newburg, and took it with him. Delay having ensued in returning it, defendant found him in this City, and had him arrested on a charge of larceny. The defense was that plaintiff was perfectly innocent, and that delay in returning the clock was due only to other engagements, which prevented the completion of its repairs. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats, and the present suit ensued. The defense is probable cause, and the case is still on.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE BRICK.

Gardner vs. Cockerill and Spaulding.—This was an action for damages by being struck on the head with a brick, the amount claimed being $10,000. It appeared that defendants were contractors to do the mason-work of the new Bennett Building, corner of Ann and Nassau streets. Plaintiff, while passing, was injured by a brick falling from the building on his head, and the suit was based on the allegation that the fall and consequent injuries resulted from the negligence of defendants. On the trial plaintiff failed to connect the defendants or any of their workmen with the fall of the brick, or to show by what means its fall was caused. Under these circumstances, the Judge held that a verdict for plaintiff could be found only on mere speculation or supposition, and therefore directed a verdict for defendants.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 5 ₩ cent. Consols for money, 92; for the account, 92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 97¼. Erie Railway Shares, 39; New-York Central, 78.

12:45 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 98¼. Erie Railway Shares, 38¾.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 4½ ₩ cent., or ½ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

3:45 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £627,000 during the past week. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £83,000.

Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞.

4:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which was last week 45⅛ ₩ cent., is now 45⅝ ₩ cent. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 98⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 4—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000f. during the past week. Rentes closed at 58f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. lower. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable December, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8 5-16d.

Provisions—Pork, 73s. ₩ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 44s. ₩ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut.

3 P. M.—Cotton—At the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, Low Middling, deliverable December, 8 7-16d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₩ cwt. for New Short Rib Middles; Beef, 89s. ₩ tierce for New Mess. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13d.@13⅛d. ₩ gallon; Spirits do., 10½d. Linseed-oil, £31@£33.

LONDON, Dec. 4—6 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine opened at 31s.@31s. 6d., and closed at 31s.@31s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Linseed-oil, £30 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum, 32f. for Fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; gross receipts, 481 bales; exports to Great Britain, 786 bales; coastwise, 105 bales; sales, 475 bales—115 bales to spinners; stock, 14,237 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 4.—Cotton tending up; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, 2,435 bales; sales, 1,300 bales, and 1,600 yesterday; stock, 33,324 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 6,078 bales; gross receipts, 7,126 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,365 bales; sales, 3,600 bales, and 5,700 bales last evening; stock, 151,079 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Demand fair; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 3,272 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,931 bales; coastwise, 180 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 43,678 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 5,350 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,569 bales; to France, 3,976 bales; coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 2,093 bales; stock, 103,943 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,655 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,658 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 49,163 bales.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including two cars reported to arrive, 499 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,607 head, or 271 cars, against 279 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow for want of stock; all offerings were disposed of; sales, 216 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,157 lbs. to 1,453 lbs., at $4 75@$5 85; 14 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,126 lbs., at $3 30; 74 head Texas Steers, ranging from 971 lbs. to 1,050 lbs., at $4 30@$4 60; 38 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,493 lbs., at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 13,600 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week; the market was active at strong yesterday's prices; sales, 2,500 head Michigan and Ohio Sheep, ranging from 74 lbs. to 94 lbs., at $3 75@$4 50; 300 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 86 lbs. to 102 lbs., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,700 head, against 45,700 head for the same time last week; the market was slow at 15c. ₩ cwt. decline from yesterday's prices; regular buyers are hanging off; there are but few heavy Hogs in the yards, not sufficient to supply the demand; sales Yorkers, ranging from 180 lbs. to 200 lbs., at $4 30@$4 50; heavy Hogs quoted at $4 70@$4 80.

JOHN KEEFE AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," one of the most notorious pickpockets in the country, was again arrested, in the Fourth Ward, on Wednesday evening. It is to be hoped that this criminal will this time be convicted and receive just punishment. He has been a thief for twenty years past, graduating in Reilly's skittle-ground in Centre street, and ascending all the grades of roguery, until he attained the bad eminence in crime he now occupies. After serving a term in State Prison he promised the authorities to abandon his criminal life, and was hardly released from confinement when he began his old career anew. Without any exaggeration, he has been arrested at least a hundred times, and released, owing to the influence of his brother, a prominent Brooklyn politician. His last escape from justice was the robbery of Mr. Carson, a Washington Market merchant, on the Third avenue cars. Mr. Carson's watch was stolen by Keefe, and an unfortunate youthful companion of Keefe, named Michael Donovan, was arrested and sent to State Prison for twenty years. Keefe, though arrested, was discharged, the complainants having been tampered with. On Wednesday evening Mr. Oliver S. Ackley, a lawyer, doing business at No. 99 Broadway, and residing at No. 38 Seventh street, was riding on the rear platform of a Second avenue car, and when near Peck slip had his pocketbook stolen by a gang of thieves. He collared Keefe, who was on the rear platform, and handed him over to Officer Mullally, of the Fourth Precinct. When arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, Keefe, with his customary impudence, said he was a mechanic residing at No. 300 Third avenue, and his counsel, James Oliver, demanded an examination, which will take place this afternoon.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Detective Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, observed two suspicious-looking men walking through West Broadway on Wednesday night, and arrested them. They gave the names of George Barkley and James Allen. Barkley, in endeavoring to escape threw away a finely-tempered pocket jimmy. In Allen's possession were found eight skeleton keys and four picklocks. It was subsequently learned that the prisoners had broken into the apartments of Louis Davis and August Wertsbitton, the third floor of No. 373 Greenwich street, and stolen clothing valued at $150. Barclay and Allen were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday in default of $2,000 bail.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Torriani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. C. R. Thorne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. H. E. Meredith, Mr. George Atkins.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FORTUNE—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. C. H. Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—The Lingards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and A MODEL WIFE—Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakeley, "Curiosities of Love."

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The resignation of Captain General JOVELLAR will bring to a decisive test the ability of the Madrid Government to enforce its decrees in Cuba. JOVELLAR says that he cannot comply with the peremptory order of the Home Government to deliver up the *Virginius*, because of "the impossibility of overcoming the difficulties." Any reason more definite than this it is impossible to find in his dispatch. That production leaves the Captain General under the imputation of being either a coward or a rebel. He does not pretend to have made any attempt to assert his authority as military commandant over the indignant patriots who obey the orders of the *Casino*, and the conclusion is irresistible that either his prejudices or his fears have got the better of his sense of duty. What complications may grow out of this unlooked-for interruption to the carrying out of the agreement with Spain, it would be difficult to predict. Our Government will certainly be disposed to accord all reasonable indulgence to the Castelar Cabinet which the difficulties of their position may appear to demand. The conduct of that Cabinet has, so far, been perfectly honorable and straightforward, and if they are still confident of their power to make their orders respected in Cuba, they will, doubtless, be afforded a chance of doing so. On the other hand, it is perfectly obvious that any delay in carrying out the provisions of the joint protocol must necessarily be of limited duration. Public opinion here and throughout Europe will sustain the United States in extorting by force from the Spaniards in Cuba concessions with which the Home Government may show its incapacity to compel compliance. In the meanwhile, it is quite clear that our Government could do nothing more nor less than deal directly with the authorities at Madrid. If they fail, other measures must be taken.

The rowdy journals here will probably make a renewed demand for instant war, the seizure of Cuba, &c., on the strength of this morning's news. Sensible people will, however, see the necessity of waiting a reasonable time for the fulfillment by Spain of its agreement. If the Spaniards in Cuba are able to resist their own Government, they may find that they will be obliged to deal with one which has the power to enforce its rights. If they are well advised, they will obey Señor CASTELAR with as good a grace as they can, lest a worse fate fall upon them. While our Government has been very patient, it will submit to no nonsense about the *Virginius*, and the "patriotic Spaniards" in Cuba will soon find that they have decreed their own downfall by resisting the orders of their nominal rulers.

Whatever Congress can do to attain the objects suggested in the resolutions passed yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce, should be done without delay. The disaster to the *Ville du Havre* was not needed to inform us that the chance of collision is now the chief peril of the sea, and the precautions named in the resolutions would greatly diminish this danger. If all ships were compelled to carry electric lights, and all vessels required to follow a designated route on outward and homeward voyages, it is plain that collisions could only occur under a combination of the most extraordinary circumstances. If, in addition to these requirements, sailing craft were obliged to follow a course wholly distinct from that of steamers, collisions could only result from carelessness more criminal than any seaman has ever been guilty of. The application of these simple precautions would entirely remove this danger, and there can be no doubt that by a convention between the maritime powers they can be applied. The Atlantic, between Europe and the United States, has become so crowded with vessels of all kinds, that strict regulation of the traffic is absolutely necessary to secure the safety of the thousands who are compelled to venture to sea. Some of the steam-ship companies have already adopted a few of the precautions recommended, and will, doubtless, adopt all of them; but to be effective they must have general application. Government action is therefore required.

It would be interesting to know what the constituents of "HARRY" GENET think of themselves. Unfortunately, there is no cause to inquire what they think of him. They elected him to the Assembly, and must hold him in high esteem. Yet they knew when they elected him that he was fully identified with the Tammany Ring, and they knew, also, that he had been indicted for forgery. In the opinion of the Twenty-first Assembly District of this City, a man of this record is fit to help in making laws for honest people to live under. Happily, there is no other district in the State, certainly not outside the City, which would have taken this view of the matter. It would, perhaps, aid to bring the Twenty-first to a better condition of mind if District Attorney PHELPS were to bring its member to trial on some one of the several indictments now hanging over him before the Legislature meets. On that account, and for the reason that such action may save the Assembly the trouble of expelling GENET, we hope his case will not be postponed beyond the present term.

Mr. DALY has added a beautiful theatre to the attractions of New-York City, and he certainly deserves great credit for his enterprise and liberality. It is not his fault that the play produced on the first night did not hit the public taste. He went to the best market, doubtless paid a good price, and spared no expense in producing the article purchased in a proper shape. If the commodity were intrinsically worthless, Mr. DALY deserves sympathy rather than censure. He has got the right stuff in *him*, although it may be absent from the new play. As a manager of the younger generation, he is deserving of much encouragement. The children are, at any rate, his friends, for he has produced at the Grand Opera-house one of the best pantomimes ever seen in this City, and the youngsters find an inexhaustible fund of amusement in it. Mr. DALY is a man of "grit," as the saying is, and is bound to succeed.

There should be no delay in bringing the ruffian charged with the murder of Patrolman BURNS to trial. In such cases as this, punishment must be summary and prompt in order to be effective. We cannot hope that our Police will be efficient in dealing with the lawless classes unless they can feel that they are peculiarly under the protection of the law. The victim of brutal violence who was carried to his grave yesterday was one of the most valuable members of the force, and he met his death while in the strict performance of his duty. The case is one that especially calls for speedy proceedings, and we hope District Attorney PHELPS will have it brought forward at once. The class to which the accused belongs is one exceedingly dangerous to the community, and it should be brought at the earliest moment into subjection to the law.

Among the gentlemen whose names were placed on the subscription list for the Tweed statue, without their knowledge or consent, were Judge CHAS. P. DALY and Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors. We hope that in the end it will be found that this list was wholly fabricated.

FINANCE AT WASHINGTON.

The condition of mind in which members of Congress find themselves with reference to finance is confused, but that is not very much to be wondered at. In a rough, but, on the whole, generally accurate fashion, Congress is a really representative body; and since the condition of the popular mind is confused, it is not singular that that of Congress should also be uncertain. The country has been in serious difficulty, and has not yet escaped from it. It does not know very distinctly what the origin of the difficulty was, and it is still further from knowing how it can be removed. In a general way, every man feels that his particular want is more money, and it is very natural to infer that the whole country wants more money. As the only money we have is made up of notes, either of the banks or of the Government, people look for an increase of these to bring "relief." It is not surprising that that word "relief" has such a powerful, although somewhat mysterious, charm. It is the term by which every member of Congress and every financial theorist describes the object of his pet scheme, whatever it may be. But as these schemes, though agreeing in their object, differ widely in their methods, and must differ equally in their effects, it is best not to put too much confidence in any of them.

In the present condition of things, the President's Message on this subject carries with it the virtue of common sense. It would have been quite natural and by no means inexcusable had Gen. GRANT yielded to the temptation to prescribe a panacea for our financial troubles, warranted to cause a speedy and complete cure. He does nothing of the kind. He lays down certain conclusions he has reached in regard to general principles, and makes a moderate and sensible suggestion as to active policy. His principles few will quarrel with. That "we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached;" that specie, the "recognized medium of exchange the world over," is the "exact medium" which will always have the proper degree of elasticity; that "to hold what" specie "we have and to appreciate our currency to that standard" is the problem for Congress—these are propositions which we do not think many reasonable or practical men will dispute. As to the various plans which have been published to the world from time to time as having the indorsement of the President, it is found that he not only favors none of them, but that he has a test by which they may be judged, and if so judged will be sure to be rejected.

The suggestion that the President does make is that banks should be allowed to increase their note issues within a certain limit, on pledge of public securities, foregoing a portion of the interest on such pledged stocks, and being allowed to reduce their issues and withdraw their securities at any time. We believe this suggestion to be one entitled to most respectful consideration. We are confident that it embodies the opinion of many of the most careful and experienced men in the country. The operation of the plan, if adopted, would be this. The banks would increase their issues at any time that the demand for money made it worth a rate of interest high enough to pay for the loss of interest on the pledged bonds, or for the premium that it might be necessary to pay to obtain the bonds to pledge. If money was not worth enough in the market to make increased issues, on these conditions, profitable, the need of money would obviously not be very great. Accompanied with this plan of the President's is the proposition to enforce regular redemption by the banks in legal tenders, and to allow them at any time to reduce their issues. The effect of this, we take it, would be that when the banks found they could not use the notes of other banks which came into their possession to advantage, they would send them for redemption, and when they could not use their own notes that might accumulate, they would cancel them. We do not see that anything more likely to meet the wants of the country, without further inflation of the irredeemable Government issues, arbitrarily made legal tender, can now be expected.

In the meanwhile, there is really no pressing need for the action of Congress in regard to this matter. It is far better that nothing should be done than that a blunder should be committed. Probably no immediate action could be taken that would not lead to inflation; and inflation in any form, under any pretext, would be a great misfortune. It must be remembered that time and the operation of the natural laws of trade have already done a great deal toward remedying the effects of the panic. More has been done than remains to be done in this direction. The country will afford Congress time to be sure that it is right before it goes ahead.

REFORM IN CONGRESS.

Although the House is not yet fully organized, and the Senate committees were only announced yesterday, much has already occurred in Congress from which the temper of the body can be judged. Thus far there is a reasonable promise that the interests of the country will not suffer during the present session. We are aware of the danger of trusting too implicitly to first signs, but this danger is not so great as on previous occasions, for it is apparent that Congress has been warned by the experience of its predecessor not to venture upon mischievous or doubtful measures. One of the most encouraging indications to this effect can be found in the proceedings of yesterday, when several experienced and influential members submitted propositions to amend the rules, which, if adopted, will cure defects in the methods of legislation which have long been apparent.

The first of these changes was suggested by Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, and it proposes to permit points of order to be made on Senate amendments when a bill comes back to the House, whenever they seem irrelevant, or contain an appropriation not authorized by law. Such an amendment could be made extremely useful in preventing hasty legislation, but the change proposed by Mr. LAURENCE, of Ohio, has much more value. It declares that a bill shall contain but one subject, which must be expressed in its title; that the report of a committee of conference shall be divisible, and that no general legislation shall be engrafted on an appropriation bill by a committee of conference. Had these amendments been rules of the House at the last session, it would have been in the power of any resolute member to take from all his colleagues the excuse so many used that by voting against the back-pay clause they would defeat a necessary appropriation bill. The new rule proposed by Mr. POLAND in regard to all resolutions of inquiry—both those directed to officers of the Government and those intended for investigation by the House—will remove an evil which has become intolerable. It leaves the way free for all proper inquiries, but it puts it out of the power of every adventurer to waste the public money in the investigation of false or frivolous charges.

While these amendments indicate a disposition on the part of leading members to put needed checks upon the action of the House in the interests of wholesome legislation, the action of the majority upon the salary-repeal question proves that the Republicans are in unison with the spirit which dictated these proposed changes in the rules. The adoption of the resolution of Mr. HALE, for the appointment of a select committee to report a repeal bill, was conclusive on this point. The Republicans must settle this matter without any reference whatever to the wishes of the Democrats, and they must settle it upon honest principles. It must be kept in mind that the offense in the salary increase was in the back-pay clause, and because of that clause the prospective increase to Congressmen was obnoxious to the people.

Aside from the indications we have mentioned as tending to establish Congress in public confidence, there are others of hardly less weight. We have had occasion to commend the spirit which is manifestly dominant in regard to financial affairs, and it is every day becoming more clear that these important questions are to be considered with caution, and, we doubt not, decided wisely. The arrangement of the Senate committees, announced yesterday, also shows the conservative spirit which is plainly in the ascendency. There have been few changes made, and some of these were demanded by changes in membership which have occurred since last Spring. The assignment of Messrs. SUMNER, SCHURZ, and FENTON to places as Republicans was only a recognition of the right of these gentlemen to determine their own political status. There will be a general wish that FENTON had decided to remain a "Liberal;" he is a heavy load for any party to carry, and it may be safely assumed that he only wants to come back because he believes he can do the Republican Party more harm inside its organization than out of it. This action as to FENTON is the only thing to which exception can be taken in the important proceedings of yesterday. The Republican majority, in both the Senate and House, evinced a disposition to act for the public welfare, which must be received as a gratifying assurance of future good conduct.

UNHEEDED WARNINGS.

If the lessons taught by disaster were ever remembered after the fatality itself was forgotten, we should hope that the loss of the *Ville du Havre* might result in gaining increased security for ocean travel. But this consolation is denied us. Year after year stately ships go down with their precious freight of human lives, from causes which are often clearly ascertained, and ought to be, one would think, thereafter easily guarded against. Yet little effort is ever made to put in use these obvious precautions, or to ascertain and counteract the sources of weakness and danger which are manifestly suggested by each successive catastrophe. When the device of building ships in compartments was first made known, the invention was enthusiastically hailed as a positive safeguard against every marine danger but that of fire. Yet of the thirty or forty passenger steam-ships lost by collision or shipwreck since the plan was first devised, it is safe to say that almost every one was built in this much-vaunted fashion. In fact, very many more steamers have been lost since the introduction of the modern improvements in marine architecture than in the ruder days when sailors perhaps relied less on the perfection of their vessels, and more on vigilance and seamanship for safety. In the last decade, more European steamers and many more lives were lost than in the quarter of a century preceding. And though this excess is, of course, in a measure due to the great increase in the number of vessels plying on the ocean ferry, yet it seems as though the advance of knowledge and invention should, to a greater extent, counteract the increase of danger from such a source.

Again, take the matter of boats and life-preservers. Hardly a steamer is lost that is not shown to have these necessary appliances insufficient in number, inadequate in kind, or so placed as to be inaccessible at the critical moment. Yet one warning, a dozen warnings, on this point do not serve to procure a change for the better. There are numerous life-rafts of such a construction as to float in any sea, however tossed into it, and capable of supporting an entire ship's company. How many ocean steamers are supplied with any such articles? Very many ocean disasters are caused by collisions in the dark or in foggy weather. So the *Arctic* was run down twenty years ago by a French steamer off the coast of Newfoundland, and 300 lives were lost. So the *Atlantic* was wrecked this very year, with a loss of nearly 600 lives. So the *President*, the *Pacific*, the *City of Boston*, and many another vessel that left port, never afterward to be heard from, are supposed to have foundered. And this particular danger is constantly increasing. Yet the appliance which would prove almost a perfect safeguard against it, the steam-ship companies decline to use on the ground of its expense. A calcium signal has been invented, the light of which, it is said, can be seen for forty miles, and which for many miles ahead renders the path of the vessel carrying it as clear as day. The expense of its necessary use would average, perhaps, $200 or $300 a voyage. If the companies are unable to afford it, many passengers, we are sure, would gladly pay their share of such a charge for the sake of the increased protection.

Of course it is very true that the company's outlay must be regulated by its receipts, within reasonable limits of precaution. It cannot be required to adopt unusual safeguards entailing ruinous expense nor can any safeguard, probably, make the ocean voyage absolutely secure. There are accidents against which no wit or foresight of man apparently can avail. What we contend is, that all necessary and possible safeguards are not taken against avoidable accidents, and that sufficient attention is not given to strengthening each weak point revealed by successive disasters. We very much fear that most of our steam-ships, even the best manned and officered, are now managed as if accident were only a remote contingency, instead of an ever-present probability. Suppose, for example, that on the *Ville du Havre*, on that fatal night, everything had been in readiness, as on an ocean steamer all things should be every hour and minute in readiness for the disaster that may never come—suppose that every man on watch had been trained to spring to his proper place at the first shock of a collision—these to the boats, those to the life-preservers, others to assist the passengers—what precious time might have been saved, and what a vast amount of human suffering avoided! Until such matters are more strictly scrutinized, perhaps by an international board, such as Admiral JAURES proposed in the French Assembly, we may look not for fewer wrecks, but for more.

"LET IT DROP."

The New-York *Tribune*, having invented a cowardly and disgusting slander in reference to one of our public men, and having been pretty thoroughly exposed, has now suddenly woke up to the fact that the subject is a "dirty" one, and that the prudent course would be to say no more about it. "This is not a pleasant subject," it says, and "ought to be dropped." Thus the street-boy whom you catch picking your pocket bawls out loudly, when he feels your grasp upon his wrist, "Let me go." It is all very fine for a convicted slanderer to beg people to "drop the subject" when his mendacity is made clear to the public. But of all known methods of *defending* mendacity, it seems to be about the most impudent.

The *Tribune* gives a list of persons who obtained rooms at the West End Hotel after Senator CARPENTER had failed. The fact is that *all* these persons had engaged rooms beforehand. So much for that. The evidence of the hotel clerk it summarily dismisses by calling the man a "liar." Nothing can be more simple. When a slanderer is confronted with a witness who disproves all his assertions, let him call that witness a "liar," and the whole thing is settled. But it is to be observed that the *Tribune* admits by its silence that its correspondent, RAMSDELL, admitted to several persons that his attack upon Senator CARPENTER was utterly unfounded, and that he only made it to "get even" with the Senator for causing his imprisonment. On this most vital point of the evidence it dare not say a word. Only this queer thing has happened to it—all of a sudden it is seized with a desire to "let a subject drop" on which it had evidently prepared itself for a long campaign. It has already published whole columns about it—now all it asks is that no one will say any more about it. "I forgive you," it says to the person it has slandered; "let us shake hands and be friends."

This is a fine example of the way in which a newspaper may invent some subtle charge against a man's private character, (taking care to drag a lady into the affair,) and then shelter itself in silence. The professional black-mailers of the press used to play the same sort of game—they trumped up some infamous charge against a man or woman, and as the evidence of innocence could not be produced without involving the accused persons in all sorts of disagreeable circumstances, they generally paid the black-mailer his price. In this case, the motive seems to have been one of simple malice, or, as RAMSDELL himself expressed it, the desire "to get even."

The papers generally, we are glad to say, strongly condemn the *Tribune's* course, and admit that the evidence in behalf of Senator CARPENTER is conclusive. The New-Haven *Palladium* (no friend of ours) says:

> "The defense of Senator CARPENTER, published by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is a strong one, and must compel an answer from the *Tribune*. Two of the statements made in it may be accepted as proved, viz.: that Senator CARPENTER was not in a state of intoxication during his visit to Long Branch, and that the lady, by whom he was accompanied, holds a respectable position. The gorgeous and somewhat sloppy rhetoric in which the *Tribune* clothed its charges against the Senator, gave the impression that the lady was a person of notoriously bad reputation. If Dr. BLISS—the gentleman connected with Cundurango, we presume—and Senator SPENCER state the truth, RAMSDELL, the correspondent upon whose information the *Tribune* based its articles, has confessed that he is a malicious slanderer."

The Baltimore *American* remarks that "the defense which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday is generally received in Washington as being a complete vindication." The Worcester *Spy* quotes the greater part of the testimony we have produced, and says:

> "As the evidence stands, this seems to be a very bad case of malignant and dastardly libel, to which the records of political and personal warfare, so far as we are familiar with them, furnish hardly any parallels."

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following:

> "Of the lady, we can freely state that we have known her father, mother, brothers, and sisters for many years, and we have never met a more irreproachable woman than herself, or a more respectable family than that whose name she bore before her marriage. For her sake and theirs we have deplored the publicity that has been given to the charge against a public man who has done so much honor to our public councils as Senator CARPENTER."

A very stupid paper published at Washington, called the *National Republican*—which, by the bye, was not always a stupid paper—says that the article published in these columns is based "upon the most satisfactory and convincing facts," but "does not serve the purpose for which it was intended." It goes on to say that "the evidence is sufficient to acquit Mr. CARPENTER"—yet it does not answer the purpose! This is a pretty good specimen of a bull. The same funny paper says that RAMSDELL ought not to have been attacked—and yet RAMSDELL was the author of the original calumny; he was the man who started the whole story, and who subsequently admitted that it was false. Is there any reason why such a person should escape—or could the slander be answered at all without reference to its concoctor? We should think that the *National Republican* must be considered rather an able paper in Washington, and be much respected by the Republicans there.

HOUSE-WARMING.

A valued correspondent discussed in our columns, a day or two ago, one of the most important of our domestic problems, and one of the most difficult—the heating of our houses. The length of our Winters, beginning as they do in November, and stretching well into April, and the intense cold to which we are liable during almost that whole period to be subjected, with, at most, a few hours' warning from "Old Probabilities," makes this subject one of the greatest concern on the grounds of health, comfort, and economy. On the ground of health our furnaces are condemned with little qualification by almost all students of hygiene. Air heated by contact with iron plates, especially when the plates are red-hot, which is often the case, is pronounced unfit for human lungs, however well it might suit those of the salamander. The heat from anthracite coal is also pronounced to be in itself unhealthy; and that it is so the fact that even in an open grate and a well-ventilated room it brings on severe headache in many persons, would seem unmistakable evidence. The furnace, in which anthracite coal must be used is held to unite all the evils that can be combined in artificial heating. For to the deleterious effects of the fuel in question, and of heated iron, it adds the very serious fault and inconvenience of leaving the lower part of the room cold, while the upper may be very warm.

But there is our problem—how shall we make our houses comfortably warm in these severe American Winters? "Carl Benson" tells us that the proper mode of heating rooms is by wood or bituminous coal fires. He is right, as he so often is. There is no way of being warmed which is so pleasant or so healthy as that by radiated heat. And then the sight of the blaze is cheering, and has a real hygienic value. "Aha!" says the man in the Bible, "I am warm; I have seen the fire." To see the fire now is as comforting as it was two or three thousand years ago. But then the economical question comes up. Open fires of wood or of bituminous coal are most wasteful of heat, and the most costly as to material of all modes of warming houses; and there are few of us, comparatively, who, to use one of our correspondent's phrases on another occasion, are in a position so to "condemn the expense" as to indulge ourselves in that luxury, year after year, the Winter through. For most of us the problem remains unsolved—to unite cheapness, health, and comfort. Open fires of anthracite coal give us radiated heat; but they are irritating to the throat and lungs, oppress the brain, and even, through the brain, by the diminution of nervous energy, affect digestion. A closed room in which a grate of anthracite coal fire has been in full blast for a few hours is really not fit for human habitation, and, if air is admitted freely, the temperature falls, and there are draughts that bring coughs, colds, and catarrhs upon their wings. Bad as the furnace is, it is better than this. Nothing is worse, except the cast-iron stove, that Juggernaut of America, which, in the rural districts, in public offices, in railway stations, cars, steam-boats, and the like places, makes Winter-life here a burden.

It remains, then, to be seen how the furnace may be used most beneficially and economically. The bad effect of the furnace, its dry, irritating heat, is the result almost invariably of high concentrated heat. A small fire-pot stands in the air-chamber, and to warm the house this fire-pot must be kept at a very high heat, and, in fact, is necessarily kept at that heat by the strong draught required to "keep a good fire going." On the other hand, health and comfort are secured by low heat given out from a large surface. It is better to heat air by fifty feet of surface at one hundred and twenty degrees than by twenty-five at two hundred and fifty. This desirable end we have known to be attained in a very common, inexpensive furnace by carrying the draught, instead of directly up from the fire, through as much ordinary Russia stove-pipe as could be bent and twisted through the air-chamber—a contrivance which can be put into almost any furnace by any furnace-maker. In this way the draught is diminished, a greater heating surface is obtained at a lower temperature, and a pleasanter, healthier heat is produced, with yet another advantage—a great proportional diminution in the amount of fuel consumed. To this simple contrivance may well be added another, equally cheap, simple, and effective for the mitigation of the oppressiveness of furnace heat. To provide the needed moisture for the heated air it is again desirable that the evaporation should be from a large surface at a low temperature rather than from a small surface at a high temperature. This may be obtained by setting a broad, shallow iron tank, such as is used in kitchen sinks, upon a few inches of brick work at the bottom of the hot-air chamber. From this no steam will arise, but there will go up a constant, almost imperceptible vapor, which will diffuse itself insensibly through the house, and make the air soft and pleasant. Gentle as the evaporation is from this broad surface, it will be found to consume, in a medium-sized furnace, quite an ordinary pailful of water daily. By the use of these simple contrivances we have known a furnace which before had sent up a fierce, dry, irritating heat, so tamed and mollified that the quality of the heat became entirely changed in character, and comfort replaced discomfort. The furnace quality of the heat disappeared entirely. Best of all, however, is it to use even such furnace heat for heating the entry, passages, and the bedrooms unoccupied during the day, and to heat the living room by open fires, the doors in that case being left freely open.

PRAY REMOVE THE REFUSE.

Now that the season of ice and snow has fairly begun, it is to be hoped that the Street-cleaning Department has made sufficient provision for promptly removing ashes, garbage, and other refuse. The presence of snow and ice in our streets is annually, with some show of reason, made the excuse for not cleaning them, but it should not prevent the ashes and garbage being removed at regular and frequent intervals. The fact that the dirt-carts cannot be used in the depth of Winter should better enable the department to carry off all the refuse from our dwellings. At this season of the year, it is usual to see long lines of barrels and boxes standing on the sidewalks, overflowing with ashes and garbage, and there they continue to stand, for days and days, an eye-sore to the pedestrian and an annoyance to the tenants. By and by a snow-storm comes, and the barrels or boxes are perhaps overturned and emptied into the gutter by some poor creature in search of fuel. The ashes are quickly hidden by the falling snow, and the gutter remains choked up until the Spring thaw. Thus it is that our streets become so dirty during the Winter.

Any one who has had occasion to pass through the narrow and crowded streets in any of the lower wards of the City, knows how rapidly the ashes and garbage accumulate in the Winter. The inmates of the tenement-houses that so thickly abound in these neighborhoods are compelled to cast their refuse into the streets; and as the poor are proverbially careless about comfort, and indifferent as regards their health, the consequence is an accumulation of ashes and garbage that would be considered surprising in any other city of the Union.

Last Winter, Cherry street, from Franklin square to New Chambers street—a distance of two blocks—was in a frightful condition, for the pavement was covered to the depth of five feet by ice, snow, ashes, offal, garbage, and every species of abomination. Fast locked in the fetters of Jack Frost, the refuse was powerless to infect the air; but as it was allowed to remain until the Spring sun had loosened and permeated the sickening mass, disease was naturally engendered. This was not the only instance of the kind, however, for Water, Oak, and James streets, in the same ward, were just as bad. In the Fourteenth and Eighth Wards the same state of affairs existed; and so the City stood in peril when the winds of Spring were wafted from meadow and forest to be poisoned by the noisome odors of our garbage-laden streets.

The reason why the streets in these thickly-populated districts are almost impassable in Winter is due solely to the negligence of the Street-cleaning Department. Tenants are required by law to place their ashes and garbage on the sidewalk; yet the department fails to do its share of the implied contract, so the tenants throw their refuse into the street, and remove the receptacles for another installment. Day by day this goes on, and yet no effort is made to remove the filth, and in a short time huge mounds begin to appear in the vicinity of tenement buildings. Then a snow-storm occurs, and charitably throws its white mantle over them, vainly endeavoring to conceal by soft outlines the corruption beneath. A brief thaw, followed by a sharp frost, in due time converts these mounds into solid blocks of ice, and as the process goes on from week to week, the entire street becomes a series of hills and hollows, which not only impede traffic, but are dangerous to life and limb.

As we said before, we are now just entering upon the season of snow-storms; therefore it is only proper to point out the urgent necessity for adopting a comprehensive and thorough system of ash-carts, in order that the streets may be kept comparatively free of filth. Regular trips, once a day, ought to be made through all the densely-populated streets, and the men should be compelled not only to empty the multitude of boxes and barrels along their route, but to use the shovel wherever the garbage is found lying on the pavement. In the up-town streets twice a week would, no doubt, suffice to carry off the refuse, and so we might avoid much discomfort in the present and danger in the future. By this means gutters and culverts could easily be kept open, so that when a thaw occurred the melted snow might disappear, and not remain to be converted into dirty ice. The question is a serious and important one, and the authorities should act now before it is too late to correct the evil.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A GENEROUS LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is entirely a spontaneous and unsought expression of grateful admiration that I offer you in respect to your paper as now conducted. Having read one of the New-York dailies for years at the fireside, I left it in disgust, and entered upon THE TIMES for a change a couple of months ago. I had not supposed there was any City daily to be found so amply supplied with important news and valuable information, and also so well fitted for the use of a Christian family as THE TIMES proves to be. It has to my mind in particular two points of great excellence, in which opinion I am sure three thousand American clergymen at least will agree: First—If terrible crimes or foul immoralities are necessarily noticed, it is in such a style that no Christian mother need to seek to put the paper in the fire before it shall come to the sight of the tender daughter or son. And diabolical advertisements and criminal "personals" also seem to be absent. Second—You do not seem to employ reporters in the interest of the Papal Church, who can, when they will, give ludicrous and false representations of the religious services of other Christian bodies, both older and younger than the creeds of Pius IV. and IX. If at St. Alban's Chapel there is, to American Puritan sentiment, rather a novel service going on, or a Bishop Cummins is suffering from an overdose of Evangelical Alliance, we find in THE DAILY TIMES a plain statement of the facts which we wish to know, and are quite willing to hear, without the flourish of that sneering comment and ignorant or willful prejudice which it would seem public critics have so long striven to heap upon that Church which gave to the world our English Bible. She can always bear the truth; the world is much the worse off for all the lies told or hinted about her.

Your politics we neither know nor care much about, but strongly suspect that in that you are fully up to the average, and more than half in the right. And if your book reviewer will cut and slash printed error and published nonsense as well as he did last Monday, (1st,) he had better keep right on, and all of you just as you are, and you will make friends with many Christian parents, and many

A COUNTRY PARSON.

A CHILL AND FEVER DESTROYER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication in THE TIMES to-day, under the above caption, is well worth the attention of all who reside in chill and fever districts. The *eucalyptus globulus*, to which it refers, is well known in California, where it has been grown extensively during ten years past as a favorite shade-tree. There it is nothing uncommon to see specimens from seven to ten inches in diameter of trunk, six years after the planting of the most slender slip. The medicinal properties of the tree are also claimed to be of great value. An extract (but whether from its bark or gum I do not now recall) is said to produce in many cases, all the remedial and tonic effects of cinchona, without any of the drawbacks. The tree is a rank grower, and seems to require no care except the supply of a little water during the first year, if the season is dry. It flourishes wherever tried in Australia, and, I should think, would stand the Winters in this country, at least as far north as the latitude of New-York.

As a resident of Staten Island during the last nine years, allow me to add that it is hardly fair in the press to constantly refer to that most charming section of our common country as a nest of chill and fever. That some parts of the county are subject to miasmatic disease, I do not deny. So are large districts in the best parts of New-York City. But the vital statistics show scarce a trace of such disease in the populous North Shore, embracing all of New-Brighton. A member of my own family, who is so susceptible to miasmatic influence as to be sure of an attack after a single day's exposure to it, has never experienced the slightest touch of it during a nine years' residence there, and the estimable physician of Sailors' Snug Harbor assured me some time since that, during his thirty years' practice, he had never had more than a very few cases, and the origin of these was distinctly traceable to distant points from which the patients had removed to the island.

J. W. S.

A REMINISCENCE WITH A MORAL.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 4.

"Squelching" a newspaper is, we suppose, a rather exhilarating pastime. But it has its risks.

Not very many years ago, a newspaper made itself very disagreeable to the (then) most powerful man in New-York. It called out "Watch!" and "Stop thief!" and the like. It dealt in the plainest and most brutal Saxon. It took a drugged and snoring community by the shoulders and fairly shook and pummeled it into wakefulness.

The most powerful man in New-York resented this conduct very highly—as was natural. It was given out that the offending newspaper would be "squelched." He had the complete control of the City Government. He owned the Mayor, the Common Council, the army of minor officials, even a Judge or two. He was the acknowledged head and autocrat of a great political organization. All the depraved and dangerous elements in society recognized in him their natural leader. He had immense power, immense wealth, an immense personal following. Even among the respectable classes, even among the bankers and importers and merchant princes, there were found not a few to discredit the newspaper's charges; not a few to censure it as going too far, and indulging in unnecessary violence of language; not a few to charitably insist that, after all, the powerful man had done a good deal for the City; not a few to argue that he was a great deal too powerful to be unseated, and that it was very useless and ill-advised in the newspaper to make such a fuss. A drugged City, a lethargic public sentiment, peevishly mumbled a desire to be let alone. The prospect for a successful issue to the "squelching" experiment seemed excellent. Most of the other newspapers of the City stood afar off, gleefully rubbing their hands in anticipation of what was coming. Some of them were in the powerful man's pay; others had not even that shameful excuse, but were governed simply by a mean and petty hatred of a business rival.

Notwithstanding all which, THE NEW-YORK TIMES is still published regularly at the old stand, and, to all appearance, is enjoying very fair newspaper health; while the address of the powerful man, at latest accounts, was "Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island." The verb "to squelch," you see, has a passive voice—a little circumstance which amateur conjugators are apt to forget, but which it is rather important to remember.

GRANT PARISH, LA., MURDERERS COMMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Seven of the Grant Parish prisoners, indicted for murder, were arraigned to-day in the United States Circuit Court and pleaded not guilty. They were committed without bail.

Judge Durell has ordered all officers of the United States Courts to deposit all moneys with the Assistant Treasurer, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

RAIN AND SNOW IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The snow-fall in the interior of the State is unprecedented since 1861, and two inches of snow have fallen in Vallejo, Modesto, and Petaluma; three inches in Suisun; two inches in Stockton, Sacramento City, and Woodland. All the valley cities and towns, the Mission Hills and the San Bruno Mountains, near this place, are white with snow. It has rained steadily in San Francisco and is still, while snow is still falling in the adjacent country. The snow will have a disastrous effect upon the vast herds of cattle on the foot-hills, and there is some apprehension of floods in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, similar to those of 1861.

RUFFIANISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—In a fight at a ball, at the corner of Spring Garden and Broad streets, last night, James Campbell was shot through the lungs, and Alfred Johnson and Charles [illegible] were badly cut. The difficulty arose from a quarrel between two rival gangs of young men, [illegible] members of the combatants have been arrested.

THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

STORY OF THE EXECUTIONS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The bark Morning Star, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brings the first authentic particulars of the massacre of the crew and passengers of the Virginius. The second mate, Francis Coffin, a highly-intelligent young man, was an eye-witness of all the proceedings, from the moment the Virginius entered the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba escorted by the Spanish ship-of-war Tornado until the last executions took place. From him, yesterday, a reporter of THE TIMES obtained the following deeply-interesting account of the tragedy: The Virginius was brought into the harbor on the 1st of November, escorted by the Tornado and another Spanish man-of-war. On the morning of the following day, Sunday, a detachment of companies of soldiers was marched down to the wharf and formed in a kind of hollow square about it, protecting every avenue of approach. The news, meanwhile, had spread that the prisoners captured on board the Virginius were going to be brought ashore and lodged in the jail preparatory to their trial by court-martial. Soon all the streets and avenues leading to the wharf were densely crowded with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoners when they should be landed. Such was their eagerness to obtain good positions to see the prisoners that frequently the soldiers were compelled to employ the butts of their muskets to keep them back. Every window and house-top also had their occupants gazing with intense interest upon the scene below. The people were not all demonstrative. They seemed, however, to be deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, and conversed in low tones as to the awful fate that probably awaited the prisoners. The captives first taken from the ship consisted exclusively of passengers, Capt. Fry and his crew being left aboard, and were conveyed on shore in the boats belonging to the Tornado. Among the first to be landed were Gen. Ryan, Bernabe Varona, Pedro Cespedes, and Gen. Jesus del Sol. These four were placed apart as being the leaders of the expedition, and were treated with more consideration than was exhibited toward the remaining prisoners. They were not manacled, whereas the others, without exception, before leaving the vessel, had their elbows pinioned to their sides, and were handcuffed besides. The irons were not removed until after they had been lodged in the jail. When all the captives had been landed, a Spanish officer stepped up to Gen. Ryan and his three companions, and, respectfully saluting them, intimated his pleasure that they should accompany him. Without a word the four obeyed the intimation, and marched away from the wharf to the prison, which was only about two blocks distant, followed by a file of soldiers with bayonets fixed. Meanwhile, the other captives were standing grouped upon the wharf, chatting and smoking. None of them appeared to understand the awful peril of their position. Many laughed and joked about their position, evidently considering that they had got themselves in a bad scrape, but nothing more. Neither the populace nor the soldiers at that time made any hostile demonstrations against the captives, nor were they subjected to any ill-treatment or indignities beyond the pinioning before mentioned. A few moments after Gen. Ryan and his companions had been taken away the remainder of the captives were taken to the prison. The people then dispersed. Late in the evening a rumor was circulated that Ryan, Varona, Cespedes, and Jesus del Sol had been condemned to death, and were to be shot on the following morning. The report, which was soon ascertained to be only too well grounded, excited the most intense excitement, and was everywhere the universal topic of discussion. Many persons it was apparent condemned the action of the authorities, but were afraid to express their sentiments for fear of becoming involved in trouble.

How the four condemned men spent the night before their execution Mr. Coffin said he did not know. Gen. Ryan, a short while previous to the hour for going to the place of execution, obtained permission to write some letters and make his will. Before being granted the permission, he was compelled to make an oath that he would not make any attempt to escape. About 5 o'clock on Monday morning, the [illegible] four were marched to the "Slaughter House," which is about ten minutes' walk from the prison. Ryan was dressed in a blue flannel shirt and light pantaloons, wore a white felt hat looped up at the side, and carried a small silver star on his left breast. "He showed," said the mate, "more grit and courage than one would have thought possible. A person would imagine he was going to his wedding instead of to his death." The others, too, acted like brave men, especially Cespedes, the youngest of the four, whose courage never for an instant quailed. On the way to the execution ground Gen. Ryan spoke two or three times to the Spanish officer who walked beside him, protesting that his execution was without justification, as he had not had a fair trial, or any trial at all, in fact. A Catholic clergyman offered his ministrations to Ryan, but he refused to speak to him and moved away. On arriving at the slaughter-house Mr. Coffin states that the Spanish officers directed the condemned men to kneel down with their faces to the wall. Ryan and Cespedes protested against this as an indignity, and asked to be allowed to kneel with their faces turned toward their executioners. Finally, however, they submitted and assumed the required position. Then there was a pause for an instant, followed by a flash and a report, and the four were writhing in the agonies of death. Their sufferings did not last long and all were dead within the space of four minutes. The reports circulated in this City that a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart, and that the heads were chopped off the four murdered men and carried in triumph through the streets, Mr. Coffin pronounced as altogether untrue. The moment life was extinct the four bodies were placed in a cart and taken to the cemetery, where they were thrown into a rude hole hastily dug, and some shovelfuls of clay thrown over the remains.

Meanwhile, the house of Mr. Smith, the American Consul had been placed under a guard of Spanish soldiers, and Mr. Smith was compelled to remain within doors, and not allowed to hold communication by letter or otherwise with any one outside. He was not even permitted to come out on his veranda. Of the massacre of Capt. Fry and the crew of the Virginius Mr. Coffin gives the following graphic description: "The execution took place in the afternoon. The trial had been held on board the Tornado, and on the morning of the execution the entire party was taken on shore and marched to the prison. I talked with Capt. Fry on the way from the jail to the slaughter-house. The first question I asked him was where was the Virginius when she was captured. He said that she was just eighteen miles south south-east from Fort Morant, on the coast of Jamaica. When I saw that we were certain to be captured, said the Captain, I sent for Varona and asked him what he proposed to do, to fight or surrender, adding, its all one to me. He replied that he thought it best to surrender. There was a slow match to the magazine, but he had got the men into their present position, and thought he ought to give them a chance for their lives. Accordingly they had surrendered." "At the place of execution," continued Mr. Coffin, "one of my mates, Charles Bell, the steward of our vessel, gave poor Fry a glass of water. The Spaniards treated the Captain well, and never pinioned him from first to last. He, and indeed all the others, bore up bravely, and never flinched for an instant. When the crew had knelt down the Captain walked along the line, and bade good-bye to all the men in turn, white and black, for there were several negroes in the crew. As the men knelt they were distant from the wall that surrounds the execution ground about three feet, while about three paces behind them, with leveled muskets, stood the detachment of marines detailed to execute the sentence. Just before the fatal volley was fired Capt. Fry took off his hat. He seemed as if he was saying a prayer. Of the whole thirty-seven, Capt. Fry was the only person who fell at the first fire. His body was riddled with bullets, and he died almost instantly. All the others were but slightly wounded. The scene that followed was the most frightful I ever witnessed, and I have been on many a battle-field. After the first volley I jumped upon the wall, and from there could see everything that happened. The poor creatures who were wounded lay upon the ground rolling about frantically in their own blood, and uttering shrieks of pain and agony, and loud appeals for mercy. Their appeals for mercy fell upon men deaf to compassion. The murderers rushed upon them like demons, and, thrusting their muskets into the mouths and ears of the unfortunate wretches, absolutely blew their heads off. Some of the poor creatures frantically endeavored to burst their bonds and seize the muskets, but, of course, could not succeed. I shall never forget the awful groans and shrieks that resounded from the place of slaughter. Fully ten minutes, that looked as if it might have been an hour, elapsed from the time the first volley was discharged until the last of the unfortunate men was dead. I heard men say who were on ships in the harbor that after the first volley was fired the reports of the guns subsequently discharged continued to sound like the cracking of fire-works on the Fourth of July in this City. It is a positive fact that, with the exception of Capt. Fry, the head was blown off every man of the thirty-six. The marines seemed to exult in their work of blood. I felt ashamed that day of being an American. After all the party were dead, as in the cases of Ryan and his companions, the bodies were thrown into a cart and carried off to the cemetery. As many as a dozen bodies were thrown into the same hole.

On the 7th of November the remainder of the passengers were to be executed—fifty in all; but on the morning of that day an English man-of-war, the Niobe, arrived in port. The Captain, on coming into the harbor, did not salute the Spanish forts. He was in his boat before his anchor had touched the bottom, and on landing proceeded straight to the Governor's house, and peremptorily demanded that the executions should cease. The Governor at first declared that he had no right to interfere, but the Captain said that in the absence of an American man-of-war he would take the responsibility of protecting American citizens, and guarding the honor of the American flag. It is said he gave the Governor General his choice between yielding to his demands or having the city bombarded, and the Governor accordingly gave way. Only for the arrival of the Niobe there can be no doubt but that the fifty would have been shot that afternoon. All the Americans in port were loud in praise of the manner in which the Captain of the Niobe acted. I ascertained a few days after his arrival that he came in answer to a telegraphic message from the American Consul, sent after the massacre of Capt. Fry and the crew, asking to have an American man-of-war dispatched to Santiago de Cuba. There happened to be no American man-of-war in Kingston at the time, but the commander of the Niobe immediately got up steam, and even though he had not his full complement of men, many of them being on shore, without delay started for Santiago de Cuba. One of his first acts was to compel the Spaniards to remove the American flag from the place on the deck of the Tornado where it had been thrown about and trampled upon for days more like a rag than a flag. He also compelled the Governor of Santiago to furnish him with five copies of the official proceedings in regard to the trials—one for himself, one for his Commodore, one for the American Government, one for the British, and the remaining one for the American Commodore." When concluding his story, Mr. Coffin assured the reporter that the Spanish authorities somehow seem to have no respect for the American Government, and do not hesitate on the slightest pretext to insult the American flag.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. After organization Mr. John Kelly offered a preamble and resolution with regard to the action of the Democratic Party against the back-pay scheme:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the action of Representatives Cox, Holman, and others in said caucus, who endeavored to indorse and affirm the position and policy of the Democratic Party in regard to said question of the increase of salaries and of back pay, believing that thereby they represented truly and boldly the views of the Democracy of the country on that subject; and we tender to them our thanks and congratulations for their intelligent and conservative comprehension of this important political issue and its consequence to the Democratic Party, and in the well-settled opinion of the people of the whole nation.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and copies were ordered to be sent to the Democratic members of Congress from this State.

The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. Fernando Wood to John Kelly:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you last night with reference to the reported action of the Congressional caucus of Democrats here.

It is not true that the caucus took any action with reference to the back-pay question. That subject did not go before the caucus in any way. After the caucus had gotten well under way with its business, Mr. Holman came in and insisted on presenting a resolution on the back-pay question, and demanded its immediate consideration. Mr. Niblack, in the chair, ruled that until the pending propositions were disposed of, it was not in order. Holman took an appeal, and had but one vote in his favor. On this he retired from the caucus and was followed by Mr. Cox. Therefore the question did not come up; had it done so, a large majority would have voted for it. As to myself, I did not vote for the Back-pay bill in the last Congress, being in New-York with a sick wife. Had I been present, I should have voted against it.

We have a rumor here that Tammany Hall will take action against me and the Democratic Congressmen. I do not believe it. Let us lay aside all discussions among ourselves and unite for future action against the enemy.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

PROPOSITION TO TAX GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

The Aldermanic Committee on Assessments met last evening in the Common Council chamber, Alderman McGroarty in the chair. The subject of the Third avenue sewer assessment occupied the entire session. It will be remembered that the property owners along the line of this sewer refused to pay their assessments when first levied, on the ground that there was evident fraud in the award of the contract, and that the assessment was so high as to amount, in some instances, to a confiscation of the property assessed. They first took the matter into the city courts, and afterward to the Court of Appeals, being defeated in both instances. The increased cost of the assessment occasioned by the litigation has made the tax so burdensome that the tax-payers have sought relief from the Common Council. Alderman Ropes thought that, as fully one-third of the district of assessment was in Green-Wood Cemetery, that property should bear its share of the tax. Green-Wood Cemetery was, he said, owned principally by people living in New-York, who had no other interest in Brooklyn. Alderman Richardson agreed with Alderman Ropes, and read a section of the law showing that Green-Wood Cemetery, while exempt from city taxation, was not exempt from assessment for local improvements. Alderman Ropes said there was $15,000,000 worth of property in Brooklyn exempt from assessment, and he thought it should be taxed, so that the present high rate might be reduced. As Green-Wood Cemetery was drained by sewers that emptied into the Third avenue sewer, he could see no reason why it should not be assessed. The matter was finally laid over for a week, and Aldermen Nolan and Rodman directed to consult the Corporation Counsel, with the view of ascertaining if they had the right to assess Green-Wood Cemetery.

SINGULAR LIBEL SUIT.

For some two or three years past a case of special interest has been on the calendar of the Circuit Court for Westchester County, and yesterday came up for final disposal at White Plains, before Justice Pratt. The title of the case is Lucy Ann McMahon against (Rev.) Robert Holden and Francis Edward Eldridge. The main features of the case are as follows: When Mrs. McMahon was a mere girl she became acquainted with and was married clandestinely to Eldridge, contrary to the wishes of her parents, but they never lived together, and the marriage was kept a secret from her parents for some months. She subsequently ascertained that her husband had been acting improperly, whereupon her mother applied to a law firm, of which Mr. McMahon was a member, to obtain a divorce, which was granted by Justice Henry P. Edwards, on the 26th day of August, 1848. Some time afterward she was married to Dennis McMahon, with whom she has since lived and reared a large family. Some time afterward it came to the knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. McMahon that Eldridge had cut his throat, and was lying in a dangerous condition at Bellevue Hospital. The McMahons visited Eldridge, who expressed contrition for his past life, and promised to reform if assisted out of his difficulties. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon thereupon promised to pay for his support as long as he lived a respectable life, and at their request he went to Uncasville, Conn. After a year the McMahons ascertained that Eldridge had returned to his former mode of living, and withdrew their support from him. Eldridge then returned to New-York, and subsequently went to the house of Rev. Mr. Holden, an Episcopal clergyman, where he remained for five or six weeks. Shortly after he commenced systematically to annoy Mrs. McMahon. On the 15th day of July, 1870, Rev. Robert Holden called upon Mrs. McMahon with an unsealed letter from Francis E. Eldridge, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, the purport of which was that unless they rendered him (Eldridge) further pecuniary assistance, he would publish a book containing an account of his private marriage to Mrs. McMahon, a sketch of her life, and these of other members of her family, from which infamous constructions and references would be drawn, and would hold her up to scorn and contempt. This letter was accompanied by a verbal demand made by Rev. Robert Holden to Mr. and Mrs. McMahon to pay to Eldridge the sum of $2,750 in cash, and binding them beside s to pay $1,250 annually during his life, to be continued to his heirs. Mrs. McMahon was also expected to deliver to Eldridge a paid-up life insurance policy for the benefit of Eldridge and his heirs for $5,000, as the price of his suppression of the proposed publication. Out of this transaction the suit has arisen. The case for the plaintiff was opened by Chauncey Shaffer, and A. B. Crane, Esq., conducted for the defense. The case is still on.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met last evening, Supervisor at Large Osborne in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, a resolution was adopted providing for the payment of the Commissioners on Consolidation of the County Towns, in accordance with chapter 861 of the laws of 1873. The following communication from the Board of Coroners was handed in by Supervisor Fisher:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

GENTLEMEN: It has been charged, in answer to a libel suit now pending in the Supreme Court, that the Coroners of this county have drawn money from the Treasury of the city, upon bills for holding fictitious inquests, to the extent of thousands of dollars, and dividing such moneys with other persons.

We very respectfully ask your honorable body to appoint a committee with full power to make a strict investigation into these, as it appears to us, malicious statements, and into all the business pertaining to our office since we have been Coroners. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. JONES,
L. A. WHITEHILL.

On motion of Mr. Fischer, the committee of investigation asked for by the Coroners was appointed. The above communication has reference to the case of Mr. Daniel Downey, who some time ago sued the *Tribune* for libel. It will be remembered that, after publishing the libel, the paper in question, on being served with notice that a libel suit was about to be commenced against it, made the most abject apology, gave the name of its alleged informant, and announced that the reporter who wrote the article had been discharged. This course, however, was unavailing, and now, by way of defending the suit, the paper undertakes to substantiate the charge which it pronounced to be utterly without foundation, and for which it made humble apology. The records from the Health Department, affecting the Coroners, are introduced to connect Mr. Downey, who once held office in that department, with the alleged frauds.

WASHINGTON.

THE DECEMBER PENSIONS AND THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It is expected that the entire sum for the payment of the December pensions will be taken from the legal-tender reserve.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Silas Garber, to be Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Neb. Postmasters—John M. Moore, at Salt Lake City; E. G. Southworth, at Hudson, Mich.; Joseph S. Bauer, at Mason City, Ill.; Thomas W. Abraham, at Pioche, Nev. Also, a large number of promotions in the navy, made during the recess of Congress—among them Joseph Beale, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and William N. Jeffers, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the callers at the White House to-day was Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who was received by the President in one of the reception-rooms on the main floor. Mr. Stephens was too feeble to ascend the stairway to the President's office.

DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL.

Director General Goshorn has submitted to President Grant, through the Secretary of State, a plan for a collective exhibition by the executive departments at the International Exhibition in 1876, embracing all the objects produced by the establishments subject to their control or direction, as well as such written statements and specimens of blanks and forms as will illustrate, in a practical and simple manner, the functions and workings of each department. The Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War have manifested a hearty approval of the proposal, and it is understood the heads of the other departments are equally ready to co-operate in presenting to the visitors of all nations an insight to the actual structure and operations of the executive departments of this Republic, and in showing its expansion from the early days of its existence. The President will shortly issue an executive order giving effect to the proposed plan. The National Academy of Design, at New-York, the leading art organization of the country, has adopted resolutions manifesting its interest in the exhibition and its desire to aid in making the art department one of the most interesting features. The President, Mr. Ward, has officially communicated this fact to the Centennial Commission.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHAMA.

Col. Boudinot, of the Cherokee nation, and Gen. Porter, of the Creek nation, are now in Washington to advocate the establishment of the Territorial Government of Oklahama, according to the treaty stipulations of 1866. Delegations for a like purpose from the Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws are expected to join them in a week or two.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice was to-day referred to the Committee on Judiciary, but no further action was taken on the subject in executive session. It is stated that the President from the beginning made up his mind not to appoint a successor to Chief Justice Chase from the Supreme Court Bench, and that he did tender the appointment to Senator Conkling, who declined it. He then wished to appoint Caleb Cushing and retain Attorney General Williams in the Cabinet until near the expiration of the Presidential term, calculating that by that time Mr. Cushing would retire by reason of age, and in that event he could appoint Mr. Williams. The proposed appointment of Cushing not being considered expedient by the Cabinet hastened the President's purpose to appoint Mr. Williams. The nomination of Chief Justice Chase was confirmed the same day it was sent to the Senate; but in this case, considering the importance of the position, and without the slightest discourtesy to Mr. Williams, it has been thought best that the nomination shall go through all the preliminary forms, in accordance with the rules.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Controller of the Currency is receiving complaints that national bank notes have, in a number of instances, been recently presented to the Redeeming Agency in the City of New-York and payment refused, the agent having been changed without the approval of that officer, as required by section 32 of the National Currency act. National banks neglecting to inform the Controller of changes in redemption agents are thus liable to have their notes protested, when application to the Controller would prevent such protest.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Patterson is in Washington, having returned from an extended trip through Europe.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

MEAT AND MILK PRODUCING SHORT-HORNS—WARM DEBATE ON HERD-BOOK ENTRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—At the convention of short-horn breeders, to-day, Dr. A. C. Stevenson read a paper on the meat and milk making qualities of short-horns. He estimated that a three and one-half year old short-horn steer would have consumed eleven and one-half acres of pasturage. In that time, suppose the land to be worth $50 per acre, that would amount to $575; the interest at ten per cent. would be $57 50; the steer would also have consumed eighty-seven bushels of corn, and if in good condition would weigh 2,000 pounds, and would bring the past year $7 50 per 100 pounds, and the year before, $8. At the former figures the animal would bring $150; deduct $57 50, the interest on the price of the land at ten per cent., and there remains $92 50, which is the price obtained for the corn. A milker, giving an average of two gallons daily the year round, not an unusual quantity for a good short-horn, would bring in, at twenty cents a gallon, about $150 per year. Comparisons were made to show the greater worth of short-horns in these respects. A paper by A. J. Matthews, on the "New-York Mills' Sales," was read by the Secretary, and elicited much discussion as to whether it should be printed in the proceedings or not. The paper endeavored to prove that prices paid for Dutchesses at sale were out of all proportion to the value of the animals. The convention, by vote of 232 to 20, determined not to publish the paper, and not to give it to agricultural papers asking for it for publication. The event of the day was the struggle over a resolution offered by Mr. George M. Bedford, of Paris, Ky., that all animals entered in the *American Herdbook* shall be traced back through both sides to imported animals. Mr. L. Fallen, editor of the *American Herdbook*, replied at length, showing up the pedigree of some boasted stock as catalogued in the *English Herdbook*. The question of the purity of the importation of 1817 was brought into dispute, and nearly all the Kentuckians present bore testimony to its purity and value. The resolution had many defenders, and many strenuous opponents, who stated that if it should allow the importation of 1817 to go into the *Herdbook*, it would shut out many thoroughbred short-horns, or animals received and certified to as such. Mr. David Christie, of Canada, made a long protest against the resolution. Lucius Desha, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, that the importation of 1817 be admitted to the *Herdbook* as pure short-horns. This amendment was voted down. The word "shall" in the original resolution was changed to "should," and the resolution passed. Mr. Allen, in a long and vigorous protest after the resolution was passed, affirmed that it would strike out of the *Herdbook* two-thirds of the entries there. He was still speaking, with no sign of adjournment, at 10:30 o'clock. It had been intended to adjourn this afternoon, but this *Herdbook* fight has prolonged the session.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Last night a lecture on "The Last Days of the Southern Confederacy" was delivered by Major Gen. George H. Sharpe in the rooms of the John E. Dowell Republican Association, No. 204 East Broadway. Commenting upon the extreme virulence of the Southern newspapers during the war, the lecturer observed that the whole vigor of the Southern heart was thrown into them, and that, after reading through their columns, one could scarcely suppose that it was possible for an honest man or a virtuous woman to walk the streets of New-York or Philadelphia. After describing the manner in which President Lincoln was lampooned, he went on to describe the evidences furnished in the Winter of 1864-'65 of the decline of the Confederacy and showed how at that time we had secret agents in the naval and military departments at Richmond. Contrasting the qualities of both armies, he said that the regiments of the North were made up of men of brain and skill; whereas the men on the Confederate side sadly lacked such ability. He then described the means of information possessed by the Northern army, and referred to the famous saying of Gen. Grant that he had determined "to make an end of it then and there." He dwelt upon the enthusiasm created by the order to bring up the army of the Potomac and the James River, and referred to the incidents of the great stampede and Jeff. Davis' flight from Richmond next morning. The lecture, which was interlarded with numerous and happily-told incidents, of which Gen. Sharpe was an observer, was well received throughout, and at its conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GRANGERS.

A STATE ORGANIZATION—STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 4.—A State grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in this place to-day. Over 100 male and female grangers, representing the organization of the order now established in different sections of the State, were present, and in addition to the formal proceedings there were social festivities. The majority of the grangers gathered yesterday, and at a social meeting in the evening in the Town Hall held corner caucuses for the discussion of candidates for the mastership of the State organization, listened to speech-making and an address from Mr. Thompson, of Minnesota, one of the lecturers of the National Grange, on the objects of the order and its future prospects, heard good singing, and enjoyed an abundance of rural refreshments. The formal proceedings were in secret in the Town Hall this forenoon. All the granges were represented. After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws the following were chosen officers of the State grange: Worthy Master, T. L. Allis, of Conway; Overseer, A. J. Sawyer, of Harvard; Steward, George L. Wills, of Pittsfield; Assistant Steward, Henry E. Rice, of Barre; Chaplain, Luther Conant, of Acton; Treasurer, Charles Jones, of Deerfield; Secretary Benjamin Davis, of Ware; Gate-keeper, Franklin Bartlett, of South Deerfield; Ceres, Mrs. Franklin, Bartlett, of South Deerfield; Pomona, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, of Harvard; Flora, Mrs. Charles Jones, of Deerfield, and Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Henry E. Rice, of Barre. On account of the uncomfortable weather, a public meeting arranged for the afternoon was not held, and after a collation in the hall provided by the Greenfield and Deerfield grangers, a private session was had, at which Mr. Thompson, of Minnesota, exemplified the secret work of the order, and the officers were installed. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

There are now eighteen granges fully organized in the State, five more nearly ready to be organized, and a promise of others soon. The interest in the order steadily increases, especially in the western part of the State. The eighteen organized are in Greenfield, Deerfield, Northfield, Boston, Acton, Ware, Groton, Conway, Barre, South Deerfield, Monson, Harvard, Danvers, Pittsfield, Hadley, Amherst, Cheshire, and Palmer. These were all formed through the efforts of Mr. J. C. Abbott, the General Deputy of the National Grange. The present condition of the order in the State is regarded as eminently satisfactory by the leading men. In proportion to its size, and the number of its farming population, they say that Massachusetts is leading the Western States. The Boston Grange remains in *statu quo*. It has not surrendered its charter, and absolutely refuses to do so until the National Grange decides that persons interested in farming other than actual produce have no business in the organization. The general opinion expressed among the grangers here is that the action of the General Deputy in organizing this Boston Grange will be sustained, and the officers of the various branches in this convention favor the extension of the movement to Boston. It is alleged that quite a number of the leading officers of the head grange sustain the Boston Grange in its action.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—1 A. M.—The temperature has fallen decidedly, with clearing weather and fresh and brisk easterly winds from the lower lake region westward to the Missouri Valley. Cloudy weather and low temperature, with snow and rain, are reported from the Ohio Valley and south-west ward to Texas. Continued cloudy and threatening weather and light rains are reported from the Southern States. The temperature is gradually falling, with increased pressure and less cloudiness in New-England and the Middle States. The pressure has increased rapidly in the Central Mississippi Valley, the lake region, and North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with low temperature, will prevail, the pressure increasing, with fresh and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds.

For the lake region, brisk to high south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with low temperature.

For the Ohio Valley and westward to Missouri, variable winds, with areas of snow, the temperature remaining low during Friday.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, increased pressure and possibly light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather.

For the North-west, winds backing to southerly, with slightly rising temperature and clear or clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Erie, Buffalo, Oswego, New-York, and New-London.

Reports are missing from the upper lake regions the South-west, and the extreme North-west.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 51°; 6 A. M., 53°; 9 A. M., 55°; 12 M., 64°; 3 P. M., 60°; 6 P. M., 55°; 9 P. M., 51°; 12 P. M., 46°. Average, 54⅜.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute held its regular meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, Prof. S. D. Silliman in the chair. Dr. L. Feuchtwanger read a paper on "Barytes—its Nature, and the Uses to which it is Appropriated." Specimens of the various forms to which it is reduced for use in the arts were shown, as were pieces of ore from Germany, Switzerland, and the mineral territories of America. The greatest use for which barytes is employed is in the adulteration of white lead for painting purposes. The Professor claimed that there is no really pure lead manufactured; it all contains more or less barytes. He stated that a quantity of lead, claimed to be pure, was sent to him from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for analysis. He found over twenty per cent. of it Barytes. The City of Bath, England, stands upon an immense bed of barum—the ore from which barytes is reduced. Dr. J. V. C. Smith gave a very interesting exhibition of human bones from which all lime and substance, except the gelatine and glue, had been absorbed by muriatic acid. They were like so much rubber—flexible and light though tough. Clinton Roosevelt read a paper in reply to one on "Cheap Money and Cheap Transportation," read by Horace H. Day at the last meeting.

TROUBLES OF WASHINGTON MARKET MEN.

A meeting of Washington Market men was held last evening at the Market House, on Vesey street, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the threatened removal of outside stands in the vicinity of Washington Market, for the sale of poultry and other produce. The proprietors of the stands say that their removal will throw hundreds of persons out of employment, and that the interference with them is prompted by jealousy on the part of the larger dealers. A committee of three was appointed to see Mayor Havemeyer on the subject.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

James McKean, residing at No. 629 East Twelfth street, was committed yesterday by Justice Flammer for stabbing his daughter Eliza in the face with a knife.... John Kelly was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Edward Reynolds, of No. 418 West Twenty-eighth street, charged with striking him on the head with a chisel; held in $300 to answer.... Joseph Miller, a seaman, of No. 137 West Thirtieth street, was charged by Richard Halstead, of No. 41 West Twenty-ninth street, with stealing an overcoat. Held in $500 to answer.... Sebastian Geyer, John Conors, and Louisa Conors, charged by Henry Aulte, of No. 387 Canal street, with stealing five yards of cloth and a boy's suit of clothes, valued at $20; also, by Ulrich Lambine, of No. 481 Hudson street, with stealing two coats, were held in $1,000 to answer.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Aida" at the Academy of Music this evening is to be the last evening representation Mr. Strakosch's artists will offer for upward of two months. To-morrow, "Mignon" will be sung at the matinée.

DRAMATIC.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The sale of seats for Signor Salvini's representations was entered upon yesterday, with indications of a very promising nature. It should be remembered that the approaching performances are the last the public will enjoy previous to Signor Salvini's departure on a lengthened tour.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

Now that the usual inconveniences attending the first production of a spectacular pantomime of the nature and magnitude of "Humpty Dumpty Abroad" have disappeared, this exhibition may be viewed with critical eyes; and its performance last night, the ninth evening of its production, has given assurance that it is destined for a long and prosperous run. The Grand Opera-house was last night completely filled by a well-dressed and enthusiastic audience. The performance passed off without a hitch, and attractive features, which, on the first performance, were either lost to the audience or marred by hasty production, were observed in every scene, and showed that the magnificent promises of the management had been fulfilled in every particular. Though preserving the time-honored title of "Humpty Dumpty," the spectacle now running at the Grand Opera is as different from the ancient "Humpty Dumpty" of the Olympic Theatre as it is from the "Black Crook" or the "White Fawn." It preserves all the fun and extravagance of the old pantomime, while introducing the best and least objectionable features of the spectacle proper. To be sure, Mr. Fox as *Humpty* and *Clown* is the same old grimacer and "cream-faced loon" as of yore, but he really does some new business, and shows more agility and sprightliness than we have ever seen him exhibit before. The tricks—and the whole piece is crammed with them—are many of them original, and that is saying a great deal nowadays, and all capitally construed, and worked with absolute spontaneity. The great features of this production, however, are unquestionably the scenery, the processions, and the ballets. First among these may be mentioned the "Palace of Instruments in the Isle of Harmony." The scene is admirably and characteristically painted by Mr. Witham, and has an object in it other than a mere display of the scene painter's art. The procession of musical instruments appear here, as well as a ballet of the same nature, both of which so harmonise with the scene as to form a series of the most effective tableaux ever seen in this City. The dancing here, it may be remarked, is far better than we usually see in such spectacles, and if the dresses of the coryphees are more liberal in length than usual, they cannot be said to want anything in taste and gorgeousness. The principal dancers of the company, the Misses Betty and Emilie Rigl, appear in this scene for the first time, and display all the grace and rapidity of action for which they are famous. The most effective and striking scene of the piece occurs in the second act. This is after the transformation of characters, and is intended to represent a fête day in Pekin, China. The scene itself is very well painted, which is the more noteworthy, as nearly every portion of it is transformed into numerous indescribable things, and suffers more vicissitudes than does *Humpty Dumpty* himself. The best tricks of the piece are seen here—a leap by the *Harlequin* through the diaphragm of the Emperor of China being one of the most astonishing and novel effects of the modern drama. The ballet has great opportunities here, and the extreme length of the divertisement could only have been atoned for by the beauty of the costumes and the cunningly contrived groupings and effects of the ballet-master. The Jackley family, a troupe of gymnasts, gave also what was called a pyramid dance, and though we failed to discover any dancing in their performance, there was doubtless infinite amusement in the manner in which the seniors threw the little children in the air and caught them when most people expected that they were doomed to destruction. This scene culminated in a Lantern Festival, certainly the best thing of its kind we can remember seeing, and altogether, if there were nothing else in the play worth witnessing, this charming piece of stage effect would amply repay a visit to the Grand Opera-house. The very effective panorama in this act has already been spoken of, and last night worked to much better advantage than formerly. The third act of "Humpty Dumpty" is devoted almost entirely to the antics of the *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, and served as a most agreeable relief after the more ponderous offerings of the previous acts. No less than seven scenes were included in this act, the last by Mr. Seavy, entitled the "Realm of the Hours," being very original and tasteful in design and execution. The variety business of the pantomime is sensibly distributed throughout the various acts, and not heaped together in one scene, as has usually been the case. Of its kind it was very good; the Martens Family were received with great enthusiasm, and provoked the usual number of encores. It is only necessary, in conclusion, to say that Mr. Karl Lind and Miss Emilie Rigl are the best *Harlequin* and *Columbine* we ever saw in New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BARNUM'S EXHIBITION.

Financial depression, disagreeable weather, and change of location seem to have no visible effect in this City on the popularity of any entertainment given under the name of P. T. Barnum. While Mr. Barnum exhibited his monster show in Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street the great canvas house was daily and nightly filled with thousands, to whom the name of Barnum has become a household word. After a long and successful season there it might reasonably have been expected that the attractiveness of such entertainments had been exhausted. Such, however, has not proved the case. Removing much higher up town, to the Skating Rink on Third avenue and Sixty-third street, a home even more vast than that in Fourth avenue, the success attending Barnum's exhibitions seems rather to have increased than to have fallen off. In a building like this Mr. Barnum's show is naturally seen to far greater advantages than under canvas. The comparatively solid air of this establishment is more reassuring and not so suggestive of "folding their tents like the Arabs and silently stealing away." Indeed, while these entertainments are so munificently patronized as they are at present, there seems little or no prospect of Mr. Barnum's assistants, whether they be "star artists, 200 in number," or "wild beasts, 500 in all," stealing away anywhere. One portion of this exhibition is styled the "Happy Family," but we think that this would hardly be a misnomer for the entire collection of attractive objects to be found within the walls of the skating rink. The interior of the building has been handsomely and characteristically decorated and furnished for the reception of everything constituting this immense exhibition. The museum of curiosities, inanimate ones, we mean, has a department to itself, and is arranged in as tasteful and as scientific a manner as if it had taken up its permanent residence here, and was not likely to be disturbed for years. What these curiosities consist of it is unnecessary to speak at present. Suffice it to say, that they are announced to be 10,000 in number, and a careful survey of them gives no reason to believe that there is exaggeration in this large figure. The most interesting portion of the exhibition is, and indeed always has been, the collection of wild beasts. These are arranged with great care, and with an evidently instructive object in view. That such was appreciated was apparent yesterday afternoon, when, despite the threatening weather, an exceedingly large audience, composed mostly of ladies and children, was present. The menagerie claimed the almost undivided attention of these. From 2 P. M. until the termination of the daily exhibition the neighborhood of the cages was thronged with visitors, and the knowledge of natural history displayed by many of the little ones was quite a refreshing incident of the day's pleasure. While the handsome lions, the graceful leopards, and the patient camels came in for their full meed of admiration, the four elephants of the collection may be said to have achieved the success of the day. The patience and good nature of these unwieldy brutes, under the persistent annoyances of the small boys who played with them, were quite marvelous. Few things more refreshing could be imagined than the wonder and sympathy evinced by the children at the devotion displayed by the biggest elephant toward a rather shabby and dirty dog, its constant companion. As in the Fourth Avenue Hippodrome, Mr. Barnum bewilders his public by having two circus rings in full operation at the same time. The entertainments in each of these rings are furnished by two distinct and exceedingly large companies of performers. Their performances are excellent of their kind. That great desideratum in circus exhibition—bare-back riding—is done as well here as it has ever been done in this City. There is in addition an exceedingly attractive corps of lady riders who go through the usual number of hoops and balloons, and fly over the ordinary quantity of banners with all that airy grace for which lady riders are remarkable, besides contributing a number of new "sensations" in the way of horse-riding such as add materially to the novelty of the show. Mr. Dan Castello, known as the "people's favorite," has entire charge of the circuses, and if experience be sufficient they could hardly be in abler hands.

REPRIEVE OF MECCHLA.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, yesterday consented to reprieve Jacob Mecchla, sentenced to be hanged to-day for the murder of United States Deputy Marshal Stephenson, in Jersey City, in July last. For some time it has been believed that the man was insane. The Court of Pardons adjourned on Monday evening, and since that time the additional facts shown go to prove what it was then impossible to show the court. If the man is not insane, the insanity is cleverly feigned. Yesterday morning Capt. Cloke visited him, but was not able to make him comprehend that to-day was the day fixed for the carrying out of the sentence. When the Governor had consented to the reprieve Mr. Cloke again visited him, but he displayed no interest in the matter and did not seem to understand what a reprieve meant. His language to all who approach him is of the vilest sort. Gov. Parker arrived at Taylor's Hotel in the morning, in response to an influential petition, when the whole of the details were laid before him. The Governor granted a reprieve until the 9th of January, in order to admit of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, and upon the result of the commission will depend the calling of a special session of the Court of Pardons for a new hearing of the case. A special messenger arrived from Trenton at 7 o'clock bearing the reprieve, which was delivered to Sheriff Reinhardt and Col. Toffey.

PENSION PAYMENTS.

The quarterly payment of pensions was begun at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by Pension Agent S. B. Dutcher. At that time there were 100 persons waiting. Three hundred persons were paid by 9 o'clock, and 500 by noon. The total number paid during the day was 902—346 more than was ever paid in one day before. Of the 902 paid, 47 are survivors of the war of 1812, 516 are invalids, and 386 are widows and guardians of minor children. The invalids were paid $14,448 36, the widows and children $11,032 06. Of the invalids 161 have lost an arm or a leg. Two were totally blind, receiving the largest pension allowed, $31 25. Payments were made on vouchers executed in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. There are now about 2,000 pensioners on the rolls.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIGENT FEMALES.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females, was held yesterday at the Asylum, No. 226 East Twentieth street. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hall. The object of the society is to provide a comfortable home for aged indigent females. It has also a long list of out-door pensioners, who are cared for in sickness and infirmity amid the natural surroundings of family life. Only four of the inmates of the Asylum have died during the year, whose ages were respectively, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-six, and ninety-two. The report presents a record of praiseworthy usefulness.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A HORSE CAR.

One of the horse cars of the North Hudson County (N. J.) line, loaded with passengers, had a narrow escape from instant destruction yesterday morning. The driver ran directly upon the track of the Weehawken Branch of the Erie Railway without noticing the approach of a train. When he saw the locomotive it was too late to go across and impossible to back. He unhooked his horses, turned them to one side, and the cars of the train struck and crushed the forward platform of the horse car, doing, however, no further damage. When the case was reported to the Superintendent of the road, Mr. Seltz, the driver was immediately discharged.

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The matriculation exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place yesterday at the new chapel, Ninth avenue and Twentieth street. Thirty-four new students were admitted, after signing the usual pledges. The chapel, which is one of the most beautiful in the City, designed after an English model, and arranged for antiphonal singing, was formally opened. Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Bishop Tozer, of Zanzibar, and a large number of clergymen participated in the ceremonies.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

Our readers have already been apprised of the return to Beirut of the expedition sent out by the Palestine Exploration Society to Moab last Spring, and of the arrival in this country of Lieut. Steever, United States Army, commander of the expedition. A meeting will be held this evening at Association Hall, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, Judge Daly presiding. Addresses will be made by Judge Daly, Prof. Hitchcock, Lieut. Steever, United States Army; Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Washburn, and others. Tickets (free) may be had at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the hall on the evening of the meeting.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

A meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held at Delmonico's last evening, the President, James McLain, in the chair. An amendment to the constitution, to constitute as life members those who have paid regular dues for a certain period, was introduced, but after much discussion and balloting, was lost. The annual dinner of this society takes place to-morrow evening, at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

PERSONAL.

Gen. W. L. Burt, Postmaster at Boston, is at the Astor House.

Capt. J. G. C. Lee, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Mr. George Grant, of London, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. M. D. Hardin and Col. W. B. Beck, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Henry Neill and A. B. Nettleton, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford; Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and Gen. R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Barnum, Member of Congress, of Connecticut; Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and George B. McCartee, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany; United States Senator L. V. Bogy, of Missouri; Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, of Havana, N. Y.; Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, and W. O. Hughart, President of the Southern Security Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SNOW-STORM AND EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The rain and snow-storm has been general throughout the State. During its prevalence, yesterday, a shock of earthquake was felt at Gilroy. No damage was done. Rain still continues to fall.

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best Elastic Truss ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

For all Unpleasant Conditions of the Human Skin BURNETT'S KALLISTON is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, [illegible] JAS. EVERDELL, No. [illegible]

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BOURGOUGNON—BRUYN.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873, at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., M. ALEXANDRE BOURGOUGNON to Miss FANNY N. BRUYN.

CHATFIELD—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. Samuel Booth, by Rev. Emory J. Haynes, CHARLES N. CHATFIELD to HATTIE E. TAYLOR, all of Brooklyn.

HAND—SANDERSON.—At Beloit, Wis., by Rev. George Bushnell, Nov. 26, ALFRED HAND, of Scranton, Penn., to HELEN B. SANDERSON of the former place. No cards.

HARRISON—FOGGO.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., JOSEPH G. HARRISON to GRACE FOGGO, both of this City. No cards.

LOVELL—STANIFORD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. I. C. Meserve, Mr. HERBERT A. LOVELL to Miss MINNIE F. STANIFORD, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTT—PHILIPS.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, assisted by Rev. Joshua Kimber, DANIEL W. MOTT to SUSAN [illegible], eldest daughter of George Philips, Esq., all of Flushing, Long Island.

SARGENT—ROTCH.—At Boston, on the 2d inst., at Emmanuel Church, by Right Reverend the Bishop of Central New-York, assisted by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., WINTHROP SARGENT, of Fishkill, on Hudson, to AIMEE, daughter of B. S. Rotch, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

ANSTICE.—Dec. 3, at 10 P. M., MOSES ANSTICE, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York at Syosset. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ English papers please copy.

BARKLEY.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, 4th inst., WILLIAM BARKLEY, of No. 340 West 23d st., New-York, aged 42 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATEY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, 1873, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BATEY, relict of the late Robert Batey, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 533 Greenwich st.

CHILDS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, EUGENE M., youngest son of William H. H. and Marie M. Childs, aged 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Charles Eversley, No. 105 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday morning, ANNIE DOUGLASS, wife of Malcolm Graham.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 109 East 16th st., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOUANIQUE.—Lost their lives in the steamer Ville du Havre, which was sunk at sea, Nov. 22, 1873, THEOPOLILE JOUANIQUE, of Paris, France, aged 36 years, and his wife CHARLOTTE CLARA, eldest daughter of Alexander Roux, Esq., of New-York, aged 29.

A requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Vincent De Paul's Church, 23d st., on Saturday morning, the 6th, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family as also those of Mr. Roux and Mr. Leon [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend.

KING.—At her residence, at Rutherford Park, N. J., on Thursday morning, SUSAN A., wife of James S. King.

Funeral service at residence, Park av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers Street Ferry at 12 o'clock.

LENT.—Dec. 4, Mrs. ELIZA J. LENT, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 42 Suffolk st.

LANE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, THOMAS F. LANE, only son of Thomas and Mary A. Lane.

Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] West 43d st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LELAND.—At Sturtevant House, on Thursday, at 12 M., ANNA E., wife of Charles Leland, and daughter of Alva and Charlotte Clark.

Funeral will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the New-York and New-Haven train, leaving New-York at 12 noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Burial at Woodlawn.

OAKES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, at Pine Orchard, Conn., JOSIAH OAKES, of New-York.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. [illegible] West 52d st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Burial at the convenience of the family.

ROCKWELL.—At Brattleboro', Vt., Nov. 30, 1873, in the 74th year of his age, Dr. W. H. ROCKWELL, for thirty-six years Superintendent of the Vermont State Asylum for the Insane.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, ANITA, youngest child of James E. and Annie D. Smith, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 321 Park place, near Franklin av., Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M., Saturday.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, HORACE DWIGHT WADE, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 4, JOHN A. WILSON, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at No. 1,073 East Jersey st., Elizabeth, on Friday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Pittsburg.

WOOD.—Dec. 3, at the residence of his brother, Enoch Wood, West Baxford, Mass., DAVID WOOD, of Brooklyn, New-York, aged 78.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, 1873, after a brief illness, MERRILL W. WILLIAMS, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 115 East 36th st., on Friday at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Medical Society of New-York, and of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, GEORGE M., second son of Dr. M. M. and [illegible] Woodruff.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 146 Broad st., on Friday at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The anniversary of our Patron Saint will be celebrated at Delmonico's, 14th st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and it is hoped that the festival will be honored by a full attendance of members in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers. The officers will be installed punctually at 5:30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

Tickets must be applied for before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not insure seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named. Tickets can be had of either of the stewards, viz.:

GEO. W. McLEAN, New-York Stock Exchange.
BENJ. I. SWAN, Jr., No. 5 West 20th st.
JOHN TREAT IRVING, No. 34 Pine st.
ROBT. G. REMSEN, No. 5 Wall st.
GEO. L. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., Grand Central Depot.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., No. 152 Broadway.
SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

BETHESDA'S TRIUMPHS.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—Threescore Years and Ten Restored to Health.—Dr. A. H. Heath, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York: You will, no doubt, remember when I first called to confer with you regarding my condition. I told you I had exhausted my own experience of a fifty years' practice as a physician, and drunk of all the mineral and spring waters, and had the advice of the most eminent medical talent in our country. I told you my disease had been pronounced to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with enlarged prostate gland, inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, sandy deposits in the urine, torpidity of the liver, indigestion, constipation, nervous prostration, and incontinence of urine. With your removal of the complications and the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER my cure was so rapid I feel it a duty to acknowledge the fact publicly.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. BEAL, M. D.,
St. Mark's av., Brooklyn.

WHERE TO GET THE NEW STREET LAMPS.

The "Boulevard" Street and Park Lamps, after careful trial, adopted by the City of New-York, and since then generally adopted by the cities in all the States, may now be had in either of the three styles from J. W. Bartlett, at the general office, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on SATURDAY, at 12 M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7:30 o'clock, to select a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and for the election of new members.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE WANDERERS.

A charming new book of Sunday Stories for Children. The best ever published. Thirty-four thousand already sold. Beautifully Illustrated. Price $1 50. *.* At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

"AIDA," ARRANGED BY CHAS. WELS, 75 cents; "Aida," March, 30 cents; Waltz, 30 cents; Quadrille, 40 cents. Also, vocal selections. "Celeste Aida," 40 cents; "Oh! Cieli Azzurri," 60 cents, &c., &c. Also, "La Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 35 cents; Lancers, 40 cents; Valse, 60 cents; Potpourri by Cramer, 85 cents. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	38	Rosin, bbls.	521
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	25
Copper, bbls.	28	Leather, sides	9,764
Cotton, bales	8,579	Grease, pkgs.	178
Flour, bbls.	15,525	Tallow, pkgs.	320
Meal, bbls.	300	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Wheat, bushels	82,800	Oil-cake, pkgs.	817
Corn, bushels	8,260	Beef, pkgs.	605
Oats, bushels	9,878	Pork, pkgs.	2,925
Barley, bushels	500	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,928
Broom-corn, bales	14	Lard, tcs.	745
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	254	Butter, pkgs.	8,438
Eggs, bbls.	1,422	Cheese, pkgs.	9,328
Beans, bbls.	687	Rice, pkgs.	60
Flax, bales	66	Pea-nuts, bags	60
Hops, bales	96	Tobacco, hhds.	178
Hemp, bales	84	Tobacco, pkgs.	650
Hides, No.	168	Wool, bales	81
Hides, bales	18	Whisky, bbls.	667

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—205 pkgs. Tobacco, 100 bxs. Bacon, 186 bags Ore, 1,101 bales Cotton, 22 bales Leather, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 4 cases Essential Oil, 1,700 bxs. Cheese, 238 bags Cloverseed, 269 bbls. Apples, 6 pkgs. Machinery, 1 case Plants.

By the bark Mina, for London—9,521 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 28 hhds. Claret, 17 pkgs. Whisky, 4 pkgs. Sherry.

By the bark Narragansett, for Marseilles—4,401 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Kings County, for Antwerp—9,204 bushels Wheat, 5,362 bushels Rye, 100 hhds. Tallow, 12,000 staves, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 3,900 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Panchito, for Cork and orders—39,242 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Harrisburg, for Cadiz—109,440 Staves.

By steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—940 pkgs. Lard, 207 cases Sewing-machines, 350 Hides, 85 cases Tobacco, 27 cases Cigars, 1,013 bales Tobacco, 200 bags Cloverseed, 1,653 bxs. Bacon, 157 bxs. Cheese, 5 bbls. Beef, 13 bbls. Guts, 15 bales Duck, 42 cases Machinery, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 20 cases Borax, 750 bags Coffee, 35 cks. Potash, 1,341 pkgs. Leather, 1,900 bxs. Starch, 100 bbls. Starch, 7,380 [illegible] Castings, 102 cases Axes, 35 cases Provisions, 2,580 bushels Wheat, 808 bbls. Apples, 31 bales Sarsaparilla.

BRICKS—There has been a very slack trade noted in this line, with quotations more or less nominal, though not altered materially. Stock afloat quoted nominally thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 35; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are: For Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25 ⅌ 1,000.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos stock has been quoted strong in price, with a fair demand noted; offerings much lighter. Sales have been reported here of 505 bags Rio, by the Ontario, at 22c.; and 2,900 bags do., by the Adulvans, at 23c., gold. And at Baltimore, 4,065 bags Rio, by the Paladin, and 2,440 bags do., by the Robins, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is down to 48,920 bags, and at the outports, to-day, 71,462 bags, with only 7,715 bags reported afloat and loading or for the United States. Other kinds have been scarce and stiffly held, but have been quiet. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 5,230 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold at 24¾c.@25c.; 325 bags Java, 375 bags Costa Rica, 1,317 bags Mexican, 308 bags Savanilla, 84 bags Laguayra, 50 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,550 bags San Domingo shipped to Hamburg by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands to-day comprised only 1,835 bags, of which 962 bags were Savanilla, 768 bags Costa Rica, and 125 bags Java. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20½c.@20¾c.; fair, 21½c.@21¾c.; good, 22¼c.@22½c.; prime, 23¼c.@23½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 20½c.@24½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25½c.; Laguayra, 22½c.@24c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19¼c.; Mexican, 22c.@23c.; Savanilla, 23c.@25c.; Costa Rica, 21c.@23¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request for prompt and forward delivery, and prices have advanced 3-16c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 4,288 bales, (of which 1,500 bales were to arrive,) including 1,394 bales to shippers, 2,893 bales to spinners, and 1 bale to speculators. And sales have been reported since our last, for forward delivery, of 16,900 bales, (of which 1,300 bales were on last evening and 15,500 bales to-day, with 1,700 bales [illegible] the calls,) on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 7-16c.@15½c.; January, 15 23-32c.; February, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; March, 16 7-16c.; April, 16¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,572 bales, including 3,627 bales from Norfolk, 1,390 bales from Charleston, 2,359 bales from Savannah, 173 bales from Baltimore, and 1,036 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 28,836 bales, and thus far this week 126,384 bales, against 108,025 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,133,065 bales, against 1,259,828 bales same time last year. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 41,879 bales; exports to the Continent, 16,047 bales. Stock—In New-York, 46,559 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 464,880 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15 5-16	15 7-16	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16	16
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

EGGS—Have been moderately active since our last, and quoted at from 20c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice stock, with the main dealings reported at 30c.@31c. for good to prime fresh stock. Limed selling at 20c.@23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, the dealings having been almost wholly in job lots, to meet urgent wants, and prices have been depressed, having been quoted generally 10c@20c. ⅌ bbl. lower, closing weak. The export inquiry has been comparatively light, and the bids of shippers reduced materially. The sales reported since our last have reached 8,700 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 60, mainly at $4 85@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 40, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, mainly at $6 75@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 40@$7, mainly at $6 65@$6 90; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 60@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 60
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 40
Extra State	6 50@ 8 00
[illegible]	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	8 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 7 00
[illegible] trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 75
[illegible] ordinary to fancy	6 65@11 25
[illegible] poor to superlative	6 75@11 25

Southern Flour has been in less demand and rather [illegible]. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $5 75@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family brands; $5@$5 60 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl. ....Oregon and California Flour rules dull and nominal. ....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and held firmly, ranging from $4 50@$6 for very poor fine to very choice Superfine; sales 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$5 90 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in good request at from $3 40@$4 10 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 75@$4 for very good to choice; $3 75@$3 85 for White do.; $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 60 for City, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 500 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal continues in moderate request, and quoted at $1 38@$1 40 for Coarse, $1 40@$1 45 for Yellow, and $1 65 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs. ....Oat-meal quoted at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. ....Buckwheat Flour in demand, in lots, within the range of from $3 15@$3 45 for State, and $3 40@$3 70 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely for early delivery, and has been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower on Chicago, and 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper on Milwaukee stock, with a moderate demand noted, mostly on export account, the market closing rather heavily, especially for the poorer grades. Winter Wheat has been quiet and quoted somewhat easier in price; sales have been reported, since our last, of 118,500 bushels at $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, odd lots, with $1 52 reported bid for choice boat-loads; $1 53@$1 57 for No. 1 Spring, car stock, with $1 56 bid and up to $1 57 asked for prime boat-loads; $1 [illegible] for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 46@$1 47 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly car stock; $1 42@$1 51 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 56@$1 60 for Red Western; $1 75@$1 85 for White Western....A telegram from Little Falls, indicating some improvement in the prospect of releasing the ice-bound boats on the canal, and of working them through to tidewater, operated to some extent against values. The prospect at best was, however, not deemed very encouraging....For forward delivery the demand was fair, but the bids were not up to the views of holders, who seemed rather more confident toward the close. Hence, negotiations were making slow progress. A sale of 16,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive soon, was reported at $1 52 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been much more actively sought after, mainly for export, and, though opening weaker, closed about 1c. a bushel higher than the lowest quotations of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 181,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. for sail Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 74c. for prime samples; 70½c.@72c. for do., in store, closing at 72c. for strictly Prime, 73½c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 77c. for White Western....Rye quiet, within the nominal range of $1@$1 10 ⅌ bushel....Barley steady, but not active; 4,000 bushels choice four-rowed State were reported sold at $1 70 ⅌ bushel....Malt inactive and somewhat unsettled....Oats have been in less confident demand and quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 55c.@56c. for Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 55c. for full lots; 53c.@53½c. for do. in store; 55c.@57c., mainly at 56c. for White do....Feed has been in less request, within the range of from $19@$26 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate demand, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05; retailing qualities at $1 15@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.

HEMP—Quiet at former prices; 500 bales Jute Butts sold at 1¾c., currency, 60 days' credit.

HIDES—A good demand has been noted for supplies, and in the absence of desirable lots for prompt delivery, considerable sales have been reported to arrive, chiefly Montevideo, the market ruling very firm; 10,000 Montevideo, to arrive, and 2,000 Dry Texas on private terms.

METALS—Of the recent movements in the leading kinds of Iron, Messrs. Bigelow & Johnston remark: "Pig Iron—The trade in American is confined mostly to the immediate wants of consumers. No disposition is yet shown, either on the part of buyers or sellers, to contract ahead. Many furnaces have been blown out, and the result will be to bring down labor, and particularly coal, to a more healthy point, and thus enable the trade of 1874 to start on a safe basis. In Scotch Pig there has been a moderate trade, with some speculative buying, the effect of which has been to establish a rather higher range of prices than previously ruling, and to concentrate the small stock into one or, at most, two hands. New Rails—With the disappearance of the more aggravated features of the panic a more cheerful feeling has supervened, but too late to influence transactions in Railroad Iron. The market remains inanimate, although some very cheap lots of English Rails are offered for cash. It is not to be expected that any business of importance in this department will be transacted before Spring. Some few of our home mills are still engaged in filling up old contracts, but the majority have closed until the rate of wages and prices of material adjust themselves to the reduced figures of the manufactured article. Our quotations are still more or less nominal. In Steel Rails nothing worth noting has transpired. Old Rails—One or two sales, at very low figures, of small straggling lots ex dock, constitute pretty much the whole business of the month. At the close there is a little inquiry for straight parcels, but the views of buyers are below those of holders in nearly every instance. Scrap-iron—Very little inquiry for yard lots, but several parcels of mixed grades from West India and [illegible] were disposed of at from $16@ [illegible]

[illegible] quoted steady, with rather [illegible] and small lots of New-Orleans within our range. Cuba Clayed quoted nominal at 17c.@19c.; Muscovado Refining, 18c.@20c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 29c.@46c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 55c.@67c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been lightly dealt in, on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained; sales, 275 bbls....Tar quiet at former figures....Spirits Turpentine, inactive at 40½c.@41c.; sales, 25 bbls. at the latter rate.

OILS—Have been generally very dull, within the previous range.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet, but quoted steady on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk....Refined has been fairly active, closing quite firmly at 13¼c. for early delivery; sales, 5,000 bbls. December options, at 13¼c.@13⅜c. And, at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. January, at 13⅜c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher and has been more inquired for, in view of the more favorable advices from the West. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $14 75@$15; 40 bbls. extra Prime, also uninspected, at $12 25, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14@$14 50 as the range. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, February option, at $15; now quoted at $15 25, and 750 bbls. do., March, at $15 25@$15 50, closing at $15 50.... Dressed Hogs quiet and quoted easier in price, at from 5¾c.@6¼c. for City, the latter rate for market pigs....Cut-meats less sought after, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, on private terms; 1,900 Pickled Hams, 11 to 12 lb. averages, at 9½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 6½c., and small lots of Smoked stock, in bulk, within the previous range....Bacon has been in less request and rather weaker as to price, with sales reported of 350 bxs. Western Long Clear at 7⅜c.@7¼c., closing at 7¼c.; 400 bxs. Short Clear, part to arrive soon, at 7⅝c.; 50 bxs. do., January delivery, at 7¾c., and 50 bxs. Cumberland, next week's delivery, at 8¼c. And for Western delivery, 1,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, on private terms....Lard has been moderately active, at full previous prices for early, and a fraction higher figures for forward delivery, the latter options closing buoyantly, with Western Steam, December, quoted at 8 1-16c.@8 3-32c.; January at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; February at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., and March at 8 11-16c.@8¾c. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8 3-16c.@8¼c., closing at 8¼c.; 260 tcs. City do., at 8c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c., and small lots of Refined at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Kettle scarce and unsettled. And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, December option, at 7 15-16c.@8c., and 500 tcs. do., March, on private terms....Beef has been in moderate demand, at steady rates, ranging from $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 110 bbls....Beef Hams have been in more demand, with sales reported of 150 bbls. at $22@$23 ⅌ bbl. ....Butter has been in rather better request, as a rule, yet quoted about steady, within the range of from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c....Cheese has been held with comparative firmness, though the demand has not been active. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c., for good to strictly fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; Job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

RICE—Steady and in demand; 300 bags Rangoon in bond sold at $3 12½@$3 25, gold.

SALT—Has been quiet since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in moderate request, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been generally quoted about steady, though not active, with Mace quoted at $1 20@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 99c.@$1 02; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves, 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 10¾c.@11c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in better demand, chiefly on refining account, and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 1,818 hhds. and 450 bxs., including 375 hhds. common refining Porto Rico at 7c., 250 hhds. do. at 6 13-16c., 75 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c., 400 hhds. do. at 8 5-16c., 200 hhds. Martinique at 6¾c.@7⅜c., 272 hhds. Demerara on private terms, 450 bxs. Clayed at 7¾c., and 240 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been in better demand and quoted firm, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.; A's at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more sought after and quoted a shade higher; sales, equal to 251,000 lbs., mostly country stock, at 7¼c.@7⅜c....Stearine quiet; 100 tcs. fair sold at 7⅝c., with prime choice held at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower on a less active market; 200 bbls. sold at 93½c., and 80 bbls. at 93c., closing at about 93c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in this line, since our last, on a comparatively steady basis as to rates. Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum room in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain (rumored) on private terms; quoted at 11½d.@12d. asked; and, by steam, 250 bales Cotton, as it runs, at 7-16d. ⅌ lb. (yesterday's report of engagements of Cotton should have read, by sail and steam, chiefly steam;) 48,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@12¾d., mainly at 12¾d. ⅌ bushel; 250 bbls. Apples on private terms; 5,000 bxs. Bacon, (through freight,) at 60s.; 160 bags Bones at 50s. Also a British ship, 1,371 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also an American ship, with 3,600 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 19-32d., with option of Continent at 21-32d. ⅌ lb. And a Spanish bark, 204 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 40s....For Bristol, a British brig 363 tons, hence with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Falmouth and orders, a British brig, 584 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 56s. 6d....For the United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark, 563 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 7s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 345 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Havre, an American bark, 497 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 40s.; and another, 451 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms, the latter with option of La Rochelle....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British bark, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 bbls. Apples, 1,650 bxs. Bacon, 950 pkgs. Lard, 1,350 pkgs. Leather, 200 bags Clover-seed, 1,050 pkgs. Tobacco, and 3,775 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Genoa, by sail, 400 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, an American schooner with a full cargo of Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 40s....For Constantinople, an Italian bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 16,500 cases Petroleum, at 43½c....For New-York, two barks, 497 and 466 tons, and four brigs, 487, 370, 274, and 250 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13½c.@14½c., chiefly at 14c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 07, cash; $1 06¾@$1 06⅞ December; $1 08¼ January; $1 10½ February; No. 3 do., $1 02; Rejected, 99c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 48⅛c. cash or December; 48⅜c. January. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 36c. cash or January; Rejected, 33c. Rye firm and scarce at 78c.@78½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, $1 47@$1 50; No. 3 Spring, $1 04@$1 06. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork active and higher at $13 12½@$13 50, cash; sales of 3,000 bbls. at the outside price; $13 75 January; $14 25 February. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅛c.; Short Clear do., 6¼c., all packed; ⅛c. above these prices for partly cured. Green Meats—Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Hams, 6¾c.@8c.; Short Ribs, 5⅞c. Dressed Hogs scarce; quoted at $4 80@$5. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, and 16,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 09; No. 3 Fall, $1 32. Corn firmer; some sales higher; new No. 2 Mixed, 45c.@46c. at East side, on track; 47c. in elevator. Oats firmer but slow; No. 2, 37¼c.@37½c. in elevator. Barley firm at $1 25@$1 35 for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull at 78c. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork firm at $13@$13 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; a good order demand; sales of car-lots of loose Shoulders at 4⅝c.@5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c., according to age; Hams, 8¼c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Sides, $6 15, delivered; Hams, 7½c. Lard—Nothing doing; up-country lots offered at 7¼c., with buyers. Live Hogs firm and higher at $3 90@$4 30; bulk of sales at $4 05@$4 15. Cattle dull; little doing; Texans range $1 50@$3 50; good to prime native Steers, $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—4,000 barrels Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—9,540 bbls. Flour, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 98,300 bushels Corn, 59,300 bushels Oats, 42,277 bushels Barley. Lake Shipments—10,800 bushels Wheat, 108,318 bushels Corn, 53,900 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; quoted, Western Ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat—A severe gale this morning interfered with trade, and the wires being out of order but few transactions were made; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 44; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 60@$1 70. Corn steady; sales of 7,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 61c.; holders firm. Oats held at 45½c.@46c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 40@$1 50; two-rowed State, $1 25; four-rowed State, $1 40. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Flour steady at $5 90@$7 10. Wheat firm at $1 45. Corn firm; Old Ear, 50c.@51c.; Shelled, 50c.; New Ear, 45c.@46c. Rye firmer at 88c. Barley in fair demand and firm. Butter in fair demand, but at lower rates; choice, 27c.@28c. Pork firmer; held higher at $14 25@$14 50; buyers, $14; March, $15. Lard—Kettle-rendered sold at 8c. for jobbing; Steam held at 7½c.; buyers, $7 43¾. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.; sales at 6c. March; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; sales at 8c. March; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders scarce and in improved demand at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Live Hogs active at $4@$4 75; receipts, 11,000; shipments, 620. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, $6 25@$6 40; Hams, 8⅛c.@8c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat steady and in good demand. Corn active for Southern; Western dull; Southern White, 66c.@67c.; do. Yellow, 62c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 70c. Oats in good demand; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@48c.; do. White, 48c.@50c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$23. Provisions quiet and unsettled. Mess Pork, $14 50@$15. Bulk Meats nominal and little offering; Shoulders, 5¼c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@7c., both new. Bacon-Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 8¼c.@8½c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee very strong; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 22½c.@23½c. Whisky firmer, 90c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat; demand light; holders firm; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 43; No. 2 Red, $1 38. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, cash, 53½c.; February, 54½c.; May, 54¾c.; Low Mixed, New, 51c. Oats steady; No. 2, 39¾c. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 20. Clover-seed sold at $5; Mammoth, $5 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; sales at $5 50@$9 50. Corn in fair demand and higher at 65c.@66c. Oats firm and scarce; held at 54c.@55c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat steady at $1 54¼ for Extra; $1 50½@$1 50¾ for No. 1 White; $1 39 for No. 2 do.; $1 46 for Amber Michigan. Corn in fair demand and higher at 56c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 10. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, and 23,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Wheat quiet and firm. Oats dull; sales of 1 car No. 1 Western at 56c., and 1 car White State, in bags, at 57c. Corn weak; Western Mixed held at 74c.@75c. Barley unsettled; sales of 3 cars No. 2 Chicago at $1 32½, and 5 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 70. Malt more active; sales of 2,000 bushels City-made from Canada at $1 90, and 2,700 bushels from six-rowed State at $1 65.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 10; No. 2, $1 06⅛; $1 06 December, $1 08 January. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 33½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c. Rye steady at 72c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak at $1 41 for No. 2 Spring. Hogs sold at $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 9⅛c.@10c.; Refined, 13c., on the spot and all month. Flour active and firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extra, $5@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8. Wheat firm; Red, $1 50@$1 65; Amber, $1 68@$1 70. Rye, 88c. Corn active; Yellow, 75c.; Mixed Western, 74c.@75½c. Oats active; White, 51c.@53c.; Mixed, 49c.@50c. Whisky, 94c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—Grain market dull and entirely inactive; nominally unchanged. Petroleum unsettled, but prices unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 4, was better than usual, and as several sales were effected, an appearance of more life was given to the market. The business transacted was as follows: A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, sold one three-story, basement, and attic brick house, 26 by 70, with lot 26 by 112.10, No. 23 St. Mark's place, north side, 334 feet east of Third avenue, for $19,000, the purchaser being Joseph Agate. This property sold cheap, as houses in this immediate vicinity have been disposed of at from $25,000 to $30,000 each. The same firm also offered at public auction a plot of four full lots located on the Seventh avenue Boulevard, at the south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, for which bids amounting to $26,000 were received, but no sale effected. E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story and basement French-roof house, with lot 16.7 by 100.9, situate on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 300 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,950. The purchaser was J. D. Moore, one of the defendants in the legal action. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the leasehold premises No. 76 Morton street, south side, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick building upon the front thereof, and a frame building in rear, for $3,450, the buyer being A. Journeay. The lease is one from Trinity Church, having sixteen years to run, the ground rent being $400 per annum. The property is now rented at the rate of $1,200 per year. No other sales were made, the following auctions noticed being postponed: Sale by James M. Miller of the iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner, South Fifth, adjourned to the 11th inst., and sale by same auctioneer of the house and lot No. 57 Henry street, adjourned to Jan. 7.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Messrs. Bleecker & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a house and lot on Heywood street, south-east corner of Bedford avenue, for $10,000 to the plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The other sales advertised, of property located respectively on Ninth and Tenth streets, near Ainsley place, Brooklyn, were adjourned to Dec. 11.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent sales, at private contract, are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 58 East Sixty-first street, south side, 110 feet east of Madison avenue; lot 16 by 100; house 65 feet deep. Sold for $30,000.

By John McClave, No. 1 Pine street, plot of eight full-size lots, four fronting on One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Sold for $28,000.

By the Larchmont Land Company, three villa plots, located at Larchmont, Westchester County, sold, at the rate of $6,000 per acre, to Messrs. Hartley Haigh, D. H. Hawkins, and Lewis L. James respectively. Contracts for the erection of houses upon these plots, costing $5,000 each, to be finished by June 1, 1874, have already been awarded.

Mr. Constable, of the firm of Arnold & Constable, is reported to have sold his residence, country located at Orienta, Westchester County, embracing seven acres of land, with a large two-story and attic house and other buildings thereon, with front on Long Island Sound, for $45,000.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day the following auctions are noticed for the Exchange:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Julius J. Frank, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 127 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 287.6 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of five houses and lots on Mercer street, east side, 25 feet south of Bleecker street, the first lot being in size 25 by 100, and the other four lots each 20 by 85.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots on Elizabeth street, west side, 177.9 feet south of Houston street; lots each in size about 18.9 by 87.10 by 18.11 by 88.1.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story basement and attic brick house and lot, No. 23 St. Mark's place, (8th st.,) n. s., 334 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 26x112.10, house 70 ft. deep	$19,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story and basement French-roof brick house and lot, East 105th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.9	6,950

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 frame house, (rear,) and lease of lot, No. 76 Morton st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hudson st., lot 25x100; term of lease, 16 years, ground rent $400 per annum	3,450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

East Broadway, n. s., 27 ft. e. of Montgomery st., thence n. 104 ft. to s. s. Division st., thence e. 27 ft., thence s. 104 ft. to East Broadway, thence w. 27 ft.	$28,000
Greenwich st., w. s., 26.6 ft. n. of Jay st., 22.4 x90	29,000
17th st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 4th av., 25.3x92	32,500
22d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x98.9	35,000
34th st., n. s., 164.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 85.8x98.9	60,000
51st. st., s. s., 307 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x100.5	8,000
59th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th av., widened 50x100.5; 58th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th av., widened 50x100.5	140,000
62d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d av., 31.9x89	15,500
62d st., n. e. corner of Lexington av., 38.3x89.2	20,500
11th av., s. e. corner of 68th st., 25.5x100	7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, s. e. corner of 41st st., 5 years; per year	2,400
Carmine st., Nos. 60 and 60½, 5 years from 1871; per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS FOR SALE, EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.—No. 26 East 74th st., No. 15 East 66th st., No. 58 East 61st st., No. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 20, 22, and 45 West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 7 East 48th st., No. 128 West 42d st., No. 13 East 41st st., No. 31 West 39th st. and No. 7 West 34th st. Also, 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781 and 783; $27,000 to $127,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD mortgages, a first-class house in 38th st., near 5th av. Apply to
HINE, COLE & GRAY,
No. 536 6th av.

MADISON AV., CORNER 58TH ST.—ONE OR five superbly located building lots for sale extremely cheap; excavated ready for improvements.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years; buildings 100 feet front by 30 deep; two stories and brick engine-room attached; forty-horse boiler, twenty-horse engine, nearly new; immediate possession; five miles from this City on railroad, forty-two trains daily; fine, healthful location, where property is rapidly advancing in value; very easy terms to desirable parties. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. at store No. 439 3d av.
B. W. HITCHCOCK.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$50,000—HALF CASH, THE OTHER HALF valuable and rapidly-rising suburban real estate, will be exchanged for gents' furnishing, fancy, and dry goods, on cash basis; no humbug.
BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, No. 938 3d av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF CHOICE building land near West Point. Send for circular to M. WILSON, Cold Spring, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 172, 174, 174½, and 176 Mercer st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separate; size, 50x100; five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business.
JOHN F. DOYLE,
No. 37 Wall st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house of twelve rooms, opposite Central Park, near 5th av.; rent, $50 per month.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1, IN 33d st., near 5th av.—A full-front four-story handsomely-furnished house; possession immediately.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 19TH ST.; four-story brown stone, 25x65; location unexceptionable. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 55 White st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED, ON OR BEFORE DEC. 15, by a respectable small family, parlor, or sitting-room, or both, two bedrooms, and kitchen, for light housekeeping. Address, with terms (moderate) and particulars, A. L., Box No. 141 Station A.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INDIANA STATE BONDS.
8 per cent., half yearly. New-York, three years, from Dec. 1, 1873.
Also,
INDIANAPOLIS FUNDING BONDS,
7 3-10 per cent., half yearly, New-York, twenty years, from July 1, 1873, for sale in small or large lots by
SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK
Bought and Sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE by-laws of The New-York Steam Power Company regulating the election of Trustees and officers of said company:

III.—ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election of Trustees shall be held on the second Wednesday of January in each year, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, at such hour as the board shall direct, or if no other hour be designated, then at 1 o'clock P. M. At the same time and place two inspectors shall be chosen to hold the next annual election. Such election shall be by ballot—each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote.

IV.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President, Vice President, (who shall be chosen from among the Trustees,) Treasurer, and Secretary shall be elected annually within forty days after the election of the Board of Trustees, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen, save in cases of removal by the board or other disqualification.

Vacancies in office may be filled at any meeting of the board, notice being given of such intention.

Such election shall be by ballot, and a majority of the whole board for the time being shall be necessary to a choice.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,508	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,807	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, }
ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

$250,000.—WATER-WORKS LOAN OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A safe and sure investment. No failure! No depreciation! No bankruptcy!

The second city (population 25,000) of importance in the State. An extensive manufacturing and business point.

Twenty-year Bonds, interest eight per cent. semi-annually in New-York; $500 and $1,000 Bonds for sale at par and accrued interest.

Circulars ready. Address
P. R. L. PEIRCE, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dec. 7, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.
J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TO INVESTORS.
$100,000
N. Y. CITY CROTON-MAIN 7s,

DUE IN 1900.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.
EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record, at the time of the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 6th day of December next, and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873. }

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

$1 50.—THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. **Superbly Illustrated.** ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN L. ROGERS, plaintiff, against ROBERT CENTER, individually; Robert Center, as Executor and Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Henry Center, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Margaret M. Center; Edward C. Center; Henry L. Center; Virginia W. Justh; Robert Center, Henry J. Schenck and Charles Crary, as Trustees of Virginia W. Justh; Emil Justh; Edward C. Justh; Nina Justh; Edith Justh; Elisabeth Mary Center; Martha Center; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edward C. Center, late of West Farms, deceased; and Robert Center, as Administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Edward C. Center, deceased, defendants. To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 1, 1873. EDGAR LOGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1873.
n21-law6wF EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

MACHINERY.

PRINTING-PRESS WANTED FOR CASH—about half medium; if second hand, must be as good as new. Address, stating maker's name and price, WM. P. BROWN, Box No. 4,242 Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER TO SUPERintend building of steam-engines, to invest $2,000; salary, $2,000. Address PRESIDENT, Box No. 4,544, Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st.—may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing, or the general house-work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with an American family, as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Apply at No. 216 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl. Call or address K. D., 237 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED colored young woman (West Indian) as chamber-maid, waitress, nurse, or seamstress; would go with a family to British West Indies. Call or address No. 213 Sullivan st., or at No. 67 Wall st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid, or as regular waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room; has no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference. Apply at No. 215 East 28th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GERman girl as chamber-maid and to mind children; good reference. Call at No. 1,268 Broadway, between 56th and 57th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress and seamstress; good references. Address M. C., No. 730 2d av., third floor, front.

COOK, LAUNDRESS AND HOUSE-MAID, &c.—By two English young women, thorough good cook and washer and ironer, and a thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or general house-work; together or separate; City or country; wages to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS VERY respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, pastries, soups of different kinds; is an excellent baker; country or City; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capacity; is obliging, &c. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, WHO can get up nice dinners and make a variety of desserts; is a first-rate baker; no objection to the country; wages moderate; is anxious to work, and very neat in her appearance; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, WITH GOOD REFerence, as cook and laundress; is neat, capable, kind, and obliging, and not afraid of work; moderate wages required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; very best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is a good bread, biscuit, and pastry maker; first-class recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as an excellent cook; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker and pastry cook; has unexceptionable City references; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; IS A good meat and soup cook and an excellent baker; would like to go to Bridgeport, Conn. Seen at 68 West 37th st., French Office, for two days.

COOK.—BY A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY cook; is a good and respectable woman, and has good City references; will go to the country. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, or cook and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two day at No. 441 West 49th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av.; two flights up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; has the best City reference; is capable and willing. Can be seen at No. 493 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; IS AN EXCELlent meat, game, and soup cook, and an excellent baker; prefers the country; has good reference. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 32 3d av., first floor.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is capable of doing the marketing if required; four years' best City reference; also her niece, a respectable young girl, as waitress or chamber-maid; has lived with some of the first-class families in England; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, as a good, thorough cook; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; has had many years' experience in English cooking; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker and pastry cook; has unexceptionable City references; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, IN City or country, to do cooking, washing, and ironing; she is a superior laundress, and makes excellent bread and cake; would do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. No charge to ladies.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-WORK and waiting; City or country; by two neat, competent girls, with good City reference; will do all the work of a family. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av. No charge to ladies.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—HAS WORKED IN FIRST-class houses in London and this City; desires engagements; terms, $1 per day. Call on or address Miss Saurin, No. 638 Greenwich st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED HELP AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.—Male and female for every capacity at the shortest notice.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a respectable widower's house; best references given. Address Mrs. ALICE BECOULET, Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; speaks little English, but is a strong, active, capable cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; wages no object; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman; or as chamber-maid, seamstress, &c.; City or country; wages to suit any; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman; or as chamber-maid, seamstress, &c.; City or country; wages to suit any; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing and obliging; well recommended. Inquire No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, who is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; thoroughly understands her duties; has good City references; can be seen at her employer's. Apply, for two days, at No. 268 Madison av.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat, well-recommended, and capable young woman; can cut, fit, operate, dress hair, &c.; would take care of growing children; the last lady can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LADY'S MAID—WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCH married couple; one as maid; the other as second waiter, valet, or to instruct grown children or adults in the French language. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY A STRONG, ACtive, capable woman, with four years' recommendations; or can cook, wash, iron, &c., in small family; City or country; at moderate wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or to do Fine Washing.—By a superior Protestant young woman; is a first-class laundress; does French fluting, box-pleating, all kinds of fine washing, &c.; country or City; very best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, recommended from her present employer, who wishes to procure her a place; City or country; wages no object. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 476 3d av., third floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at 5 University place, last employer's.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY A STRONG, ACtive, capable woman, with four years' recommendations; or can cook, wash, iron, &c., in small family; City or country; at moderate wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable young woman, who is fond and careful of children; is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is willing and obliging; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as nurse to growing children, and seamstress; good family sewer. Call at present employer's, No. 49 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married woman as wet nurse; first baby one week old; good reference. Call at No. 327 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHwoman, who understands the care of children; is a good family seamstress, and very obliging; can furnish the best of reference from her former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Sedall's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing; excellent operator; good City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, as good plain seamstress; will assist in light house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 5th st., rear house, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, OR LADY'S Maid.—By a genteel young German girl, who is a good seamstress and dresses hair nicely; perfectly willing to accept moderate wages and make herself useful. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or as waitress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call at No. 730 2d av., third floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as good plain seamstress; will assist in light house-work; City references; City or country. Call at No. 209 East 5th st., rear building, Room No. 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, highly respectable and recommended as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; best three years City references; or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, the courses of dinner, and waiting in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 20th st., over private stable.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTErian woman, in a private family, as waitress; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 439 [illegible] av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call at or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; careful City driver; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference; cause of leaving, employer going to Europe. Address G. G., Box No. 83 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; good driver; understands gardening; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; understands furnace, cows, and fowls; has best of reference, and security to give. Address S. F. G., Elizabeth Post Office, N. J.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a good situation for his coachman; perfectly sober and honest; thoroughly understands all about horses; is a Protestant young man; been in my family for past five years. Call at or address 8 East 57th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; IS strictly temperate, and considered a first-class driver; no objections to the country. Apply or address M. H., fifth stable, Hunt's alley, Henry st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 13 Wall st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; has three years' reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 1,000 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, as coachman or gardener; no family; wife for general house-work; good reference from last employer; will go a short distance in the country. Call or address M. C., No. 79 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a good situation for his coachman; perfectly sober, and honest; thoroughly understands all about horses; is a Protestant young man; been in my family for past five years. Call at or address 8 East 57th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FARMER; understands the care of cattle; is thoroughly competent and reliable. Address M. O. H., Box No. 218 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty-seven years, (four months in this country;) can do all branches of farm work and plain gardening; also milk, take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged twenty-three years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; is sober, industrious, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A good place for the Winter for a waiter whom she can thoroughly recommend. Address for two days, F. S., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCHman; thoroughly understands the care of the dining-room and parlors, and is willing to make himself useful; best reference from the City and from Europe. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands his business thoroughly; five years' first-class reference from last employer of City. Address E. G., No. 23 7th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 339 Broome st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; German preferred. Apply at No. 16 West 25th st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSERY governess. Apply for two days at No. 351 5th av., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, a respectable, competent Protestant woman. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS HEREBY OFFER

A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection, conviction, and punishment of parties charged with the crime of arson, in firing the premises situate No. 122 Chambers st., in this City, on the 20th of November, 1873; said reward to be paid only on due proof being furnished the Executive Committee of the conviction and actual punishment of said criminals. By order of the Executive Committee.

(Signed,) STEPHEN CROWELL, Chairman.

In addition to the above, the NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS on the same conditions.

By order of the Board.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained Sperm-oil, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 20, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock.

DEC
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wed'y, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
L. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

ELTA (chartered)....Dec. 13
LAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

...goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, New-Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. ...of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, River, as follows:

LYCETT, Evatt....Wednesday, Dec. 10
AT WESTERN, Stamper....Wednesday, Dec. 24
AGON, Western....Wednesday, Jan. 14
WALL, Gibson, to follow.

...n passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to ...their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. ...for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply

E. B. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

...from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

...SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
...SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
...SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
...SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

...state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

...Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, ...

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

N, Capt. Price, Jr....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
Capt. Guard....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
Capt. Moore....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
Capt. Breddon....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
Capt. Freeman....Jan. 7,
Capt. Forsyth....Jan. 14,

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to £100,000) in gold on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The lane route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

...Dec. 6, 3 P. M. | Spain...Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
...Dec. 13, 11 A. M. | Italy...Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

...rson....Saturday, Dec. 6, at 7 A. M.

...go, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, ... Return tickets at reduced rates. Pre... tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.

...Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

...from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of ... EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

...Sat., Dec. 6 | Castalia...Wed., Dec. 17
...Wed., Dec. 10 | Anglia...Sat., Dec. 20
...Sat., Dec. 13 | Trinacria...Wed., Dec. 24

...PASSAGE TO OR FROM ... Liverpool, or Londonderry, ...s, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency. ...s, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

...Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

...amount at lowest rates.

...ces, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

...R VICTORIA sails SATURDAY, Dec. 6,

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....Lachesnez, Saturday, Nov. 29
....Daure....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE....Lemarie....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

...tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class, full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

FOR HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH....Dec. 19.
....Jan. 9.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA....Dec. 9.
....Dec. 26.

Superior passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 60 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular MAIL STEAMERS SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. George Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, returning.

First-class passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $210 gold. Steerage half price. Excursion tickets for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by EDMUND J. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Dec. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Dec. 9.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico)....Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana via Nassau)....Dec. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steam-ship COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittston, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 6th.....9 A. M.	Friday, 5th.....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.....11 A. M.	Monday, 8th.....8:00 A. M.
	Wednesday, 10th..8:30 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

Family Mourning.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Offer the Largest, Choicest, and Cheapest assortment of

Mourning Fabrics

to be found in this City, viz.:

CAMELS' HAIR and VIGOGNE SUITINGS, BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL SERGES, IMPERIAL SILK DITTO, 5-4 and 8-4 MERINOES and CASHMERES, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, BRILLIANTINES, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, BRUSSELS CORD, CORTAULD (very superior) ENGLISH CRAPES, &c.

The above form *only a portion of their very* Extensive Mourning Stock.

An examination is respectfully requested.

Mourning, Dress-making, AND

Millinery Orders

executed at from TEN to TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. *A perfect fit guaranteed.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HOLIDAYS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

On account of the inclemency of the weather through the week,

OUR FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND OPENING of Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods will be continued through

FRIDAY, DEC. 5,

and FRIDAY EVENING.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

ECONOMY IN DRESS-MAKING

Miss SCHAD, No. 152 West 14th st., has decided to give up the business of dress-making and give her attention to cutting and fitting, and has recently returned from Europe with elegant designs for trimming, &c. All garments returned, completely arranged, to be finished with ease.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. and 53d st.—The choir must be increased to FIFTY members for the Christmas and jubilee services. TEN more good fresh voices (especially CONTRALTO) wanted immediately. Circulars at the church and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th st.

GEO. WM. WARREN, Director and Organist.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte; stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second-hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING-ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LIGHT OPEN CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND harness, suitable for Park driving or general use, the property of a lady recently deceased, for sale at a reduced price. Apply at Miller's stable, No. 50 West 10th st., before 9 A. M. or after 12 M.

STOLEN—FROM F. M. CURRY, HASTINGS, ON Hudson, N. Y., BAY HORSE, ten years old; an old BUGGY, with dash-board broken; HARNESS and BLANKET, with name on buckle-strap.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, ON THE MOST REASONABLE terms, new clarences, harness and horses to match, and men in livery. Address T. FARMER'S stable, No. 128 West 31st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 302 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WILL BE RENTED, WITH OR WITHOUT board, a handsome parlor chamber, or a fine alcove room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house first class; location, West 34th st.; family private; references exchanged. Address HENDERSON, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, to one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; 41st st., between Madison and 5th avs.; unexceptionable reference required. Address A. B. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; private table if desired; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on the second story of house No. 335 East 41st st., to rent with or without board; convenient to Second avenue and Astor place cars. Call or address No. 335 East 41st st.

TO LET, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—A LARGE PARlor floor; ample closets; private bath-room; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, CHARMINGLY FURnished, between 6th av. and Broadway, above 40th st., will be rented to dentist, physician, or other. Address L. A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

THREE LOVELY ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR above parlor, fire and light in each, to let, with or without board, (early dinner,) to gentlemen or family; references required. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 52 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, at moderate prices; house and table first-class in all respects; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT SECOND-STORY FRONT room, in a small private family, with or without board. No. 134 East 30th st., one door from Lexington av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer a pleasant, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen; also smaller room; location unexceptionable; terms moderate.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 10th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

A CARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Madison square can give a choice of well-furnished rooms, with or without board, or private table. Apply to BERGEMAN, confectioner, Stevens House.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED large parlor and bedroom, first floor, front; private table if desired; also large room, with grate fire, for two gentlemen.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished front room, on second floor, southern exposure, with or without breakfast. 23 East 24th st.

BOARD—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECond-story back rooms, southern exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

SECOND FLOOR—EN SUITE, HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table. No. 10 East 33d st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

A suite of rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—THE comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY have a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room, second floor, front, to rent, with board. Reference.

NO. 157 EAST 27TH ST.—TO LET, A SQUARE room on third floor, with closets, suitable for two gentlemen, with good board; reference.

NO. 86 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table, or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 483.—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor, with private table if desired. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 193.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH TWO CHILDREN and servant, desire apartments with board for the Winter months, where there are few or no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, M., Post Office Box No. 2,652, New-York.

WANTED—A PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS, AND board wanted by a gentleman, wife, three small children, and nurse; house with no other boarders preferred; good locality and references required. Address Box No. 1,292 Post Office.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE AND first-class board, on second floor, suitable for gentleman, wife, baby, and wet-nurse, with exclusive use of bath-room. Address, stating price and location, A. J. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife; will furnish room, excepting carpet; permanent if suited; terms, $16 per week, including fire and gas; references. Address S. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned Receivers of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, appointed under the order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, will, in pursuance of an order of the said court, offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company had, or which the undersigned as Receivers now have, of, in, and to all that property in the City of New-York described as follows, namely: the pier with the buildings thereon erected, at the foot of Vesey street, in the City of New-York, being the north half or side of Pier No. twenty-three North River, and the south half or side of Pier No. twenty-four North River, the said property being held under a lease expiring on the 31st day of January, 1879, at a rent of sixteen thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The sale will be for cash, and the property transferred to the purchaser by the undersigned as Receivers without covenants or warranty.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, JOHN G. STEVENS, } Receivers.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this post, at 12 o'clock M. on the 22d day of December, 1873, a large quantity of the late uniform clothing, &c., (new,) pertaining to the United States Army, consisting of uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel sack-coats, lined and unlined; uniform hats and hat-trimmings, forage-caps, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash, the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

For further particulars apply until day of sale to

LEWIS SMITH, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Wadsworth, New-York.

BANKRUPT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, billiard-table, &c., late of Irving Place Hotel, New-York.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Arch. Johnston, auctioneer, at No. 37 Nassau st., City of New-York, a large lot of furniture, for parlor, dining-room, bedroom, and other use, lately of the Irving Place Hotel in said City, and a fine Kavanagh & Decker billiard-table lately used at Irving Hall, with cues and appliances complete.—Dec. 4, 1873.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 5, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Almeria grapes, Clemens' brand, ex steam-ship ...; macaroni, raisins, and citron. At 12 o'clock, within salesroom, 1,900 cases figs of all kinds, dates, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. AIDA—TO-NIGHT.

POSITIVELY LAST EVENING PERFORMANCE of the STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock,

AIDA. AIDA.

With SEVEN (7) ENTIRELY NEW SCENES.
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES.

Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, in the principal rôles.

Grand Chorus of 60....Orchestra of 50
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO

SATURDAY, (To-morrow,) Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M., GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.

NILSSON. MIGNON. CAPOUL.

MATINEE PRICES.—General admission, $2; reserved seats, (all parts of the house,) $1 extra. Seats now at Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., MONDAY, Dec. 8.

ACADEMY.

FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.

Positively last matinée of the STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M.,

MIGNON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON....Mignon
Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss ANNIE L. CARY, CAPOUL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO

Admission, $2. Reserved seats, all parts, $1 extra.

In order to avoid the rush at the door, either of the above tickets can be secured during the day at the Academy.

"BLIND TOM" AT STEINWAY HALL.

THREE MORE CONCERTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6,

Farewell appearances of the great Musical Marvel,

"BLIND TOM,"

in his unique and amusing concerts and wonderful performances on the piano.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the Hall and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

SALVINI'S RETURN AND FAREWELL.

SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 8, at the Academy of Music, with Voltaire's great Tragedy,

ZAIRA.

SALVINI in his world-famous role, OROSMANES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, SALVINI as SAMSON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12, SALVINI in THE OLD CORPORAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 13, SALVINI MATINEE.

PRICES.—ADMISSION, $1. Reserved seats, $1 EXTRA. Private Boxes, (four seats,) $10. FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS. Seats can now be had at BOX-OFFICE, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT, BY SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

Music by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band of sixty performers. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Boxes and reserved seats may be obtained from Col. Richard Vose or Quartermaster B. J. Geisbert, No. 32 Warren st.; Capt. A. W. Belknap, No. 501 8th av.; Capt. Z. V. Smith, No. 158 William st.; Capt. W. L. Vantine, No. 195 Chambers st.; Sergt. Major Knubel, No. 52 Maiden lane; Capt. Geo. I. Tyson, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels and box-offices of Lyceum Theatre and Academy of Music.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock, DRAMATIC RECITALS by

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

The Boy Prodigy, Master HARRY WALKER, will preside at the piano. Tickets, 50 cents, at the hall.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 124 West 14th st., (Now comfortably warmed,) is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES W. SPORBORG and FREDERICK NUSBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Moses W. Sporborg and Frederick Nusbaum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James J. Lawler and Bonheim Birnbaum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GLENHAM COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the Glenham Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HEBBERD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William W. Hebberd, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Benjamin F. Stone and Stephen B. Colgate, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1873.

n21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julius Jonson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.

n21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE H. PURDY, bankrupt.—No. 3,918.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by AMBROSE H. PURDY, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 19th day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1873.

n28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS F. MOORE, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Brewster and Ellis F. Moore, of Woodbridge, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a petition filed against them by their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Dec. 3, 1873.

DAVID M. STIZER, Assignee,
d5-law3wF* No. 92 Sussex street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—At Newark, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n28-law3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME!

Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 37,000 visitors, including last night!

EVERY NIGHT AND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MATINEE.

Mr. G. L. FOX'S immensely successful new and original grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

Beautiful scenery! Superb costumes! Delicious music! Ingenious properties! Splendid appointments! Grand ballets! Brilliant marches! Wonderful groupings! Startling tricks!

EVERYTHING BRIGHT, NEW, AND NOVEL!

The Prince Docillian....Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty....Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe....Mr. C. K. FOX

RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and a force of over 300 auxiliaries!

Adventures of Humpty Dumpty on His Travels, witnessed by a multitude of people and creating roars of laughter.

. Seats may always be secured in advance.

THE GREAT MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME.

P. T. BARNUM....PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, 3d av. and 63d st.

☞ The Menagerie alone contains 500 of the most rare and costly wild beasts.

☞ The Museum abounds in curiosities from all parts of the world.

☞ The great double-ring Circus has 200 male and female artists.

☞ To accommodate the masses, doors will be open daily from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

☞ Brilliant grand entrée afternoon and evening, promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock.

☞ Admission to everything, in every department: Adults, 50 cents.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:40. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE WICKED WORLD.
ON SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE.

On SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, in a manner worthy of the highest appreciation, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new emotional comedy, entitled ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Emily Mestayer, Eliza Weathersby, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Mr. C. R. Thorne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK of the

BLACK CROOK

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
THE CELEBRATED VOKES.

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND THIRD PROMENADE CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,

comprising many of the most eminent musicians in the country, and soloists like ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, and others.

Programme for this Concert fresh and brilliant, comprising several pieces entirely new.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

"Of a higher order of excellence than we have been accustomed to hear from our military bands."—*Herald.*

"In all respects a brilliant success."—*Watson's Art Journal.*

"Attendance even greater than before."—*Tribune.*

"In one month Mr. Gilmore has crystallized around himself a band of musicians such as New-York has never known before."—*Post.*

"Attendance large and fashionable."—*Express.*

Tickets, 50 cents; can be had of the officers of the Regiment or Veteran Corps, and T. Tate, Jr. & Co., No. 854 Broadway, and Lockwood & Co., No. 812 Broadway, and at the Armory.

TAMMANY HALL, 14TH ST.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

MYRTLE DE LA HOOKE BOONE, aged sixteen, will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Experience as a Canvasser," and observations on many subjects. Panic prices. Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

A CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI (late Director of Italian opera) will resume lessons in singing on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's. Patrons will please make immediate application.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, the lecture will be delivered by ALEX. WINCHELL, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on "The Reign of Ice," being the third of a series of four lectures on Geology. Tickets can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D., WILL DELIVER his humorous lecture, "Curiosities of Love," at the Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Admission, 50 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN, JOHN ERVING, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.
au1-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 118 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR, Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c.
n14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. LACKEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 261 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1873.

ABRAHAM HILL, Assignee.
n14-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873.

HENRY BERGH, Executor.
au1-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

ELISE RACLE, Executrix.
o17-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-law6mF* CATHARINE E. BENNERT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUTLER, CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.
je6-law6mF

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(Now established at 28th st., corner of B

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor

. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. The BOX OFFICE will be open daily at the new theatre from 8 A. M. till the close of the performance, and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 5, will be repeated, by general request, the POETIC OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, AN ORIGINAL FIVE-ACT COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. JAMES ALBERY, entitled

FORTUNE,

will then be acted by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, ... FITHS, and Miss CONGDON, and by Mr. ... FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. GEORGE ... Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. ... ING, W. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. JAMES G... Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BEEKMAN, and Mr. DE ...

MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEG

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 ... $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents. Carriages ...

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE LINGARDS!!!

Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickie, in A LIFE'S DREAM!

The comedy to be followed by a new series of Lingard's renowned sketches, including REPUBLIC vs. MONARCHY, ... BALL-ROOM ... Mistaken Kisses, The Wandering ... THE POOR NOBLEMAN, LADY LILY G..., OUR SWEET FIRST-BORN, HOUSES OF CO..., (with portraits of most of the popular members, ...ing with the GRAND IMPERSONATION of the ... CELEBRITIES—Alexander II., of Russia; Joseph I., of Austria; William I., of Germany; Shah of Persia; Don Carlos, of Spain; The ...poleons; Edwin Forrest, PRESIDENT GRANT, HORACE GREELEY, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WA

Performance begins at 8 P. M.; terminates at

SIXTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30, Foote's famous comedy, entitled THE LIAR.

YOUNG WILDING....Mr. LESTER WA

With Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. ... GUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, ... EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ... GOLDTHWAITE will also appear in this entertainment.

On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 8, 1873, Will be presented the FOURTH OF THE SERIES, Robertson's delightful comedy of HOME!

With new and beautiful scenery.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of COL. JOHN WHITE.

A LEGITIMATE COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens at 7:15; begins at 8 o'clock.

PANIC PRICES.

GRAND DRAMATIC REVIVAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, EDWIN ADAMS, in his wonderful impersonation of PHIDIAS, THE SCULPTOR, and RAPHAEL, THE FRENCH ARTIST, in the romantic, beautiful, and popular drama of THE MARBLE HEART, from the French of LES FILLES DE MARBRE.

In this character Mr. Adams has few equals and no superior.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee....J. B. BOOTH

Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY! Who will appear every night this week in TICKET OF LEAVE MAN!

FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION! EILEEN OGE.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the Music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st., near 6th av.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 5, and 6, Tom Taylor's famous comedy STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, with Mr. Charles Wheatleigh as John Mildmay, Together with A MODEL OF A WIFE.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, MR. CHARLES FECHTER.

Box-office now open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

CONTINUED GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. The eminent comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, and his own Dramatic Combination, in the comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and the Owens specialty, SOLON SHINGLE.

AFTERNOON AT 2. The young American actor Mr. ... in Mosedor's new drama, entitled LIGHTNING ROD, supported by the WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Chaste and refined, with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour,

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's great drama, GENEVA CROSS.

Delighted audiences. Seats secured.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.

In consequence of the bad weather the Fair for the Home for the Blind will continue through FRIDAY until 10 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Chapel, for the election of a board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be brought before said meeting. (Signed.)

A. S. HATCH, President.
WM. PHELPS, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR, No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquire a practical knowledge of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV. (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Re-opens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching. Common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS. MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. ANNA C. BRACKETT, IDA M. ELIOT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF CULTURE, GRADUATE OF THE Normal School, will give lessons in any of the English branches to ladies whose education has been neglected; strictly confidential. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

ACTION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE PECKHAM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Court of Appeals this morning gave formal expression to their sense of the loss sustained by the public and by members of the court in the death of Judge Peckham. The court-room and the chair of the deceased Judge were draped in mourning. Directly after the opening of the court, Judge Church presented the following:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, at their first meeting in committee after the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the death of their late associate, Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, by the horrible disaster at sea, on the 22d ult., in view of the public loss sustained by his death and of their private grief at the sudden decease of their friend and associate, deem it proper to place upon the records of the court this expression of their estimate of his services and character. Judge Peckham has for many years been identified with the Judiciary of the State. His judicial career began as a Judge of the Supreme Court, to which he was elected in the district where he had spent the whole of his professional life, and the qualities which distinguished him as a Judge in that position led to his nomination and election as an Associate Judge of this court on its organization. His firmness, his learning, and his fearlessness and independence in maintaining his convictions, guided always by a strong sense of justice, which was a distinguishing feature of his character, won the confidence and respect of the Bar and Bench and of all with whom he was associated. Exhausted by continual application to the discharge of the duties of his position, at the suggestion of his medical advisers, and with the cordial concurrence of his associates, but with reluctance on his part, he sought for a time relief from labor, and to recruit his energies by temporary absence. At almost the first step of his journey, from which his friends hoped he would derive so much benefit, he met with a tragic death. While we regard the loss the public has sustained as the paramount one, we cannot refrain from expressing in this public manner our personal attachment to the deceased. The association of the members of the court with each other is necessarily most intimate, and it developed in the character of our deceased brother rare and attractive qualities. His candor in discussion, patience under opposition, his uniform courtesy to his associates, his kindness and tenderness of feeling evinced a manly and generous nature, and so endeared him to us, both as a man and a colleague, that his death is felt by us as a family affliction. We tender to the surviving relatives of the deceased our deep sympathy, and commend them to the consolation, though inadequate, to be found in the record of a useful and honorable life.

The members of the court will wear the usual badge of mourning during the residue of the term, and the Clerk is directed to cause the chair of the deceased and the court room to be suitably draped, and to enter this expression upon the minutes of the court, and to transmit a copy to the surviving members of the family of deceased.

NO FURTHER PARTICULARS RECEIVED—PROBABLE INTRODUCTION OF NEW SEA LIGHTS.

The excitement caused by the news of the terrible disaster to the Ville du Havre seems to be abating somewhat, though the subject is still one of the chief topics of discussion. Every person seems to have his own peculiar views as to the principal cause of the disaster which resulted in the loss of so many lives. All hope that may have existed as to the possible rescue of other passengers than those whose names have been already quoted in the telegraphic dispatches seems now to have been abandoned. It was rather a surprise to the many callers at the Transatlantic Company's office, yesterday, to learn that the agent had received no further advices from the company's office in France. The company do not expect any definite information relating to the wreck and the rescued passengers until the mails arrive from France. There seems to be some uneasiness about the safety of the Loch Earn, which vessel has not been spoken since the disaster occurred. The agent of the Transatlantic Line gives it as his opinion that the Loch Earn kept on her course to this port, and will probably arrive here in the course of a few days. It is thought that the injuries sustained by the vessel in the collision were not of such a serious nature as to cause great apprehension.

No additional information appears to have been received concerning Mrs. H. Edgar, of this City, and her two daughters. Mrs. Edgar's family were from Newport, and had rented a residence in East Seventeenth street, New-York, which they proposed to occupy next Summer. A Mr. Edgar, who had been a guest at the Coleman House for some time past, it is said was a connection of the family. He left for the South a few days ago. No other relatives reside in this City. Miss Cornelia Edgar, who was the only one of the three who survived, is supposed to have reached Paris in company with the other survivors. The friends of Mr. Bishop, importer, No. 38 Broadway; Francisco Llado, the Spanish merchant, No. 132 Maiden lane, and Mr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, of No. 30 East Thirty-fourth street, express no uneasiness about their safety.

The circumstances attending the loss of the steam-ship will be taken into serious consideration by the managers of the line. It is probable that the question of lights will be one of the most important in the forthcoming investigation. Just before the Franco-Prussian war the St. Laurent, of the French Line, was fitted with electric lights of great power, which were plainly discernible for many miles at sea. At the beginning of the war this light was taken from the steamer, and has not since been used at sea. The Directors of the line are now considering the propriety of providing all their ships with lights of this description. Another proposition which will be considered is the substitution of life-rafts for life-boats.

A. L. C. Portman, who was lost in the vessel, was a native of Holland. While a resident of New-York he was appointed interpreter to Commodore Perry, and accompanied him on his embassy to Japan. Mr. Portman was subsequently appointed by the Government of the United States to accompany the first Japanese Embassy in their visit to this country. Returning to Japan on the Magnia with the Embassy, he was appointed by Mr. Harris to fill the vacancy caused by the assassination of I. C. Hem Ken, interpreter of the United States Legation at Japan. He subsequently acted as interpreter and Secretary under Mr. Harris Gens. Swayne and Van Valkenburgh, and Mr. De Long, our Minister in Japan, and was left in charge of the Legation by Mr. Pruyn, who returned to this country on leave of absence. During the time he thus acted as Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Portman concluded a treaty with the Government of Japan. He was a gentleman of considerable talent. Mr. Portman left for Europe to visit his friends, intending to return in the Spring. He has two brothers who are prominent merchants in the South.

The following cable dispatch has just been received by Mr. Jonathan Sturges from Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London: "Mrs. Buckley states that she was standing on deck with Mr. Hamilton Murray, his sister, Mrs. Platt, and Judge and Mrs. Peckham, when the ship went down, all perfectly resigned. None of them were saved." Mr. and Miss Murray were children of the late Hamilton Murray, of Oswego, N. Y., and niece and nephew of Mrs. Jonathan Sturges of this city. In company with Mrs. Platt they took passage in the Ville du Havre, with the intention of spending the Winter on the Continent. They leave one brother, who is a student at Princeton College.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague and their daughter, Miss Montague, believed to be lost, comprised an entire family. Mr. Montague was one of the well-known firm of E. Caylus De Ruyter & Co., of this City. Mrs. Montague was a sister of Mr. De Ruyter, of that firm, and was a most amiable and estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her. The daughter, aged about fifteen, was attractive and accomplished. They had been spending the Summer on this side of the Atlantic, and were returning to their home in Paris.

ACTION BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RELATIVE TO OCEAN DISASTERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Geo. Opdyke presiding. After transacting some unimportant business, on the motion of Mr. J. A. Stevens, Jr., the following resolutions were adopted,

1. That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress praying it to take early measures, in concert with the Governments of other maritime nations, to so order the outward and inward courses of steam vessels upon the Atlantic as to diminish the daily growing danger of collisions, now the chief perils of the sea.

2. That the same committee be requested to report upon the feasibility of using electric lights upon ocean steamers for still further security from collision, and the propriety of requiring that the cabins and passages shall be always lighted at night by lights inaccessible to the passengers, but which may be observed by them at will.

Messrs. J. A. Stevens, Jr., Francis S. Lathrop, and Wm. C. Thompson were, by direction of the Chairman, nominated as the committee indicated in the foregoing resolutions.

The Chamber then adjourned till the 8th of January.

FATAL DISASTER.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN PASSAIC—SEVERAL PERSONS BURIED UNDER THE RUINS—TWO PROMINENT CITIZENS KILLED.

The high wind which prevailed yesterday morning blew down a large unfinished four-story building on Main avenue, corner of Washington place, Passaic, N. J., and buried a number of workmen who were engaged in finishing it. The building was of wood, and the frame-work was so light that it swayed perceptibly at every gust of wind, but not sufficiently to alarm the workmen. At 11:45 o'clock a gust more sudden and powerful than it had yet sustained, made it lurch forward toward the street, and it staggered for a second, then gave a plunge, and the whole building came down at once, a cloud of dust following, as if a shell had exploded in the house. So sudden was the fall that two men walking on the sidewalk were buried in the débris, although they were looking at the house at the time. A gang of men were at work on the fourth story, standing on a scaffold, nailing slates on the front of the Mansard roof, and they came down with the rest. Strange to say, they all escaped with but slight injuries. The fire alarm was sounded, and soon the greater part of the citizens were engaged in removing the wreck. The firemen did good service, and one of them, named Robert S. Elliot, who was prying up some timber with a hook-and-ladder hook, was severely injured by the slipping of the hook. He sustained a painful scalp-wound, and was carried to a drug store, where his injuries were dressed. The first victim found by the searching party was a young man employed as a carpenter, named Tyler Vreeland, who had been at work in the upper part of the building, and fell through an opening in the floor into the cellar, where the beams caught in such a manner as to leave him a considerable space. He was badly bruised, but not dangerously. The next body found was that of William H. Barclay, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place. He was walking on the sidewalk in company with George McLean, a member of the City Council. A few feet from the spot where Mr. Barclay was found, they found the body of Mr. McLean. Mr. Barclay had been struck by the end of a beam, and a severe wound, four inches long, was made in his head, the beam having passed through a portion of the skull, completely crushing it. Both men were married and had families. They were highly respected, and leave their families well provided for. All the other persons in the building escaped with but slight injuries. The building was three stories high, with a full story in the Mansard roof. It fronted on Main avenue forty-five feet, and was sixty feet deep on Washington place, and the frame-work appeared to have been made of scantling. There were many among those who were searching for the victims of the mantrap who talked about presenting the case before the Grand Jury. The building was owned by Albert Spear, the editor of the Passaic *Item*, and a well-known wine manufacturer.

The loss by the fall of the building is $8,000, on which there is no insurance. The inquest was commenced soon after the *débris* was removed. Coroner Sproul impaneled a jury and held a session in the Town Hall, after viewing the remains of the victims. Mr. Barclay was a retired druggist, formerly of New-York City. He was a widower, about forty years of age. His wife died a short time ago leaving him with a little five-year old son. Mr. McLean, another victim, was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

Very little of public interest was elicited during the investigation, yesterday, of the charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty against District Attorney Britton. Attorney General Barlow has been compelled, through press of other public business, to give up temporarily the conduct of the case for the prosecution to his assistant, Mr. Cadwallader. The first witness called yesterday was Mr. John G. Billings, one of the counsel in the Gardner-Risbeck litigation, during the progress of which some of the witnesses committed perjury. The specification charges that Mr. Britton knew of this perjury, and, knowing of it, refused to have the parties indicted. Mr. Billings, who was called for the prosecution, gave evidence, which, taken altogether, was more in favor of the defense. He described several interviews had with Mr. Britton in regard to an effort made by him to have one Risbeck—a witness in the litigation above alluded to—indicted on a charge of perjury. Mr. Britton refused at the time to have Risbeck indicted, on the ground that the men on whom he would have to rely for a conviction were themselves guilty of perjury. The witness subsequently, from his own experience with the parties in the case, came round to Mr. Britton's views. The eleventh charge was then taken up. It sets forth that Mr. Britton prevented the Grand Jury from investigating charges preferred against him in the columns of the Brooklyn *Chronicle*, a weekly paper, now defunct, and also that he prepared a list of questions, framed with a view of finding out the names of the *Chronicle* editors who wrote the articles relating to him, when the proprietor of that paper was before the Grand Jury in reference to the Keenan forgery case. It is claimed that Mr. Britton gave these questions to the foreman of the Grand Jury in order to find out the names of the editors who wrote the articles against him, that he might sue them for libel. One of the editors of the *Chronicle* testified that he was asked the questions referred to by the foreman of the Grand Jury from a written list. Mr. Bayles, foreman of the Grand Jury, testified that the questions were written by Mr. Britton at his request, and that Mr. Britton refused to have anything to do with the case until it came up in court, for the reason that he had a personal interest in it. Some other testimony of an unimportant character was taken, after which the investigation was adjourned until 12 M. to-day.

IMPORTANT EXCISE CASE.

At a meeting of the Board of Excise, Dec. 2, 1873, the charges which had been previously presented against Frederick Rippe, a grocer, at No. 518 Broome street, north-east corner Thompson street, for violating section 14, chapter 628, of the laws of 1857, in selling liquor to be drank on the premises without having a license therefor, were considered. It appeared upon an investigation of the case that Mr. Rippe made an application to the board, June 13, 1873, for a third-class license for the above place, and deposited with the board the necessary license fee of $100. On Sept. 17 the board refused to grant the applicant a third-class license, as per his application, in accordance with the resolution of the board not to license grocers to sell intoxicating liquors to be drunk upon their premises, and on Sept. 20 Rippe was notified of the refusal of the board to grant him said license, and the money deposited for a license was refunded to him Nov. 10. Rippe then made application and deposited $60 for a fourth class or storekeeper's license, to sell liquors in quantities less than five gallons, not to be drank upon the premises, which application was granted, and License No. 384, fourth class, issued Nov. 17, and Rippe notified thereof Nov. 18. It also appearing upon investigation, as well as by the admission of Rippe in answer to the charge, that he had been guilty of violating the Excise laws, the Board of Excise, in accordance with the requirements of section 4, chapter 549, of the Laws of 1873, ordered Rippe's license to be revoked and canceled, and directed him to surrender the same to the board forthwith.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Friends of Temperance was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Hon. William E. Dodge presiding. The object of the conference was to adopt measures for petitioning Congress to provide for the appointment of a commission, whose duty would be to inquire into the results of the traffic in alcoholic liquors in connection with crime, pauperism, and the public health, and to recommend additional legislation on the part of Congress to suppress the traffic in alcoholic liquors. Several letters expressing sympathy with the movement were read, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the proposition for a national commission, to be authorized by Congress, to investigate and report upon the alcoholic liquor traffic, and the results of prohibition, and other legislation for the suppression of intemperance; and we hereby respectfully request Senators and Representatives to give this measure early and favorable consideration.

Judge R. C. Pitman, Mr. A. M. Powell, and Mr. James Black then addressed the conference.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

On Wednesday night John Tumey, a well-known rough, and Owen Callahan inflicted a terrible assault on Stephen W. Wiseman, the first striking him senseless to the pavement with a slung-shot. Wiseman is an Erie Railway employe at Jersey City, and was passing up Pavonia avenue with two companions, when Tumey stepped behind him and knocked him down with the weapon. He, with Callahan, then attacked Wiseman's friends, but were immediately arrested by Officer Campbell, who lodged them in the Second Precinct Station-house. Wiseman's wounds were found to be of a most serious character. Yesterday morning Justice Keese held Tumey in default of $2,000, and Callahan in default of $1,000 bail. As Tumey is an old offender he will probably go to the State Prison. The assault seems to have been unprovoked.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

FEELING IN WALL STREET YESTERDAY.

A BUOYANT MARKET—WESTERN UNION STILL STRONG—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Yesterday was a test day in Wall street. The prices of securities of every nature had advanced far beyond the point to which they fell in the worst periods of the panic. There was a hesitancy on the part of many to invest at the lowest figures, and quite as great an aversion to buying after they were many per cent. higher. It was well known that several of the heavy operators, who had taken advantage of the low prices to lay in a supply of stocks which netted them handsome profits, were unloading a portion of their holdings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and it was believed they would improve the opportunity afforded by a still stronger market to sell out the remainder yesterday. There was a general disposition to hold off and see how the market would act under such circumstances. Of course this had a depressing influence, and ordinarily would send prices down two or three per cent. Yesterday the market opened strong, and if any "long" stocks were for sale, many of them were disposed of at figures about the same as ruled in the Stock Exchange on Wednesday. Western Union, which has led the market ever since the recovery began, opened at 70¾, and ranged from that figure to 70 until noon. It then fell off to 69⅛, with few transactions at that figure, and finally closed at 70¼, one-half per cent. below the highest quotations for the day. Pacific Mail, which has had a sharp advance recently, opened at 39½ and sold down to 37½, with large dealings. It closed at 38⅜, about one per cent. lower than it opened. Chicago and North-western, which has been one of the active speculative and investment stocks, since recovery from the panic, opened at 50, sold up to 50⅜, and after declining to 49, closed at 49¾. Union Pacific from 28 sold up to 28¼, and closed at 27¾. Boston, Hartford and Erie showed considerable activity at 3 and 3½. The movement is dependent upon the result of a suit which is to be decided upon the 11th of the present month. It is said that if the suit is decided adversely to the road, the stock will be entirely wiped out; if the decision is favorable the stockholders' rights will be protected and their property secured to them. The dispatches from Washington had little influence upon stock speculations, as it is generally believed that nothing will be done to prevent a certain degree of inflation. The expenses of the Government must be provided for, and as affairs now stand, it has become necessary to draw largely upon the $44,000,000 reserve. It seems likely that the entire amount will be put into circulation in a short time. It is believed that specie resumption will come about without legislation, if the business interests of the country are developed so that our exports exceed our imports.

The feeling at the Produce and Cotton Exchanges in reference to the financial situation is improving rapidly. Money is more easily obtained, and all the banks are extending accommodation to their customers which were not obtainable a short time ago.

Gold broke down to 108⅜ on further news from Havana to the effect that there would be no opposition there to the delivery of the Virginius to the United States authorities. The London dispatches were not so favorable as on Wednesday, although the rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to five per cent.

PACIFIC MAIL—GOSSIP AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL LAST EVENING.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night various rumors were prevalent concerning the probable course of the stock market. Most of the operators seemed to be on the "bull" side, and various predictions were indulged in regarding the different stocks. A prominent official of the Pacific Mail Company said that one of the questions which would probably be brought up for discussion in Congress in a short time would be in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, which is contingent upon the construction of iron steamers to carry the mails. He said that there was a probability that a portion of the subsidy would be taken away, as the company has no money to spend in influencing legislation. A letter which he had received from Washington within a day or two led him to believe that a strong move would be made to take away the subsidy, and under the existing circumstances no adequate opposition could be brought to quash it. The company would soon be in a position to pay handsomely, even if the subsidy were taken away. He believed that by cutting down expenses to the existing figures on other lines a very handsome percentage could be paid annually to the stockholders. The company could be made paying property in less than a year. In some quarters it was said that the inside ring in Pacific Mail are really short of the stock, and wish by decrying the prospects of the company to get it back at low figures. It is said that several of the Directors sold out their stock from 28 to 38, expecting to take it back at 20, but the sudden rise in the market left them "out in the cold." There was considerable good feeling among the "bulls" concerning the Treasury report published late in the afternoon, which shows an increase in the outstanding legal tenders since Dec. 1 of $1,600,000. An offer was made for 10,000 shares of Western Union, by a prominent operator, at the closing figures of last night, but the stock could not be obtained. A story also prevailed to the effect that the Lake Shore Railroad officials have decided upon an additional issue of $10,000,000 of bonds to pay off the floating debt, to go on with necessary construction, and to provide for the next interest upon the stock and bonds. This report, which did not seem improbable, could not be officially substantiated.

THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

The banks associated in the Clearing-house have attained very nearly a harmonious conclusion in reference to the new or additional rules of government reported recently by the Clearing-house Committee, but as yet it is a matter of doubt whether assent will be given to the clause relating to the payment of interest on balances. The allowance of the usual rate of four per cent. on daily balances of country banks is stipulated by the City correspondents here to continue until Jan. 1 next, and thereafter to be conditional upon the final action of the association. A more complete separation of the interests of the chartered banks and of the private institutions is attempted on the part of some of the former, who are the strongest competitors for the business of the country, but these measures are not upheld by the body of banks.

HOWES & MACY.

On Wednesday two mortgages were recorded by Mr. Reuben W. Howes, of the firm of Howes & Macy. Both documents were executed on the 22d November, to Wm. H. Macy and John Townsend, Jr., as Trustees of the firm. The most important of these is in the nature of a trust deed, and is jointly and severally executed by Reuben W. Howes and his wife, Melissa A. Howes. It sets forth that Reuben W. Howes is indebted to the copartnership firm of Howes & Macy in the sum of $184,000, for which he gave his promissory note, dated 22d November, 1873, payable on demand, and that being desirous to secure to the said firm the payment of that sum, he assigns over to them certain premises at Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, and at One Hundred and Ninth and Ninety-ninth streets, all of which are minutely described in the legal document transferring the property. The conditions of transfer and of recovery are also fully set forth. The second document is an assignment to the same parties of two indentures of mortgages, one originally made by Stephen Hyatt and Dorinda, his wife, to secure the payment of $10,000 on the 29th of June, 1859, and the other made by Dorinda E. Hyatt, and Stephen Hyatt, her husband, to Reuben W. Howes to secure the payment of $10,000 on the 20th August, 1871.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Union Trust Company and the new administration has sustained a steady, although quiet, drain on deposits ever since the reopening of its doors on Monday last. Its present means are exhaustless to any probable demands, and, in the course of the succeeding thirty days, Mr. King and his subordinates in the management believe they will realize a return of deposits and business.

WESTERN VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY INCREASE.

A bank official connected with one of the most prominent institutions at Cincinnati, recently arrived here, after conference with other representatives of Western banking interests and with Western members of Congress, asserts his conviction that Congress will be impelled to satisfy a quite general and pressing demand for an increase of currency immediately.

FISK & HATCH.

In financial circles it is understood that Fisk & Hatch, the bankers, have very nearly or fully effected settlement with their creditors by giving notes for one, two, and three years' time for the claims held against the house by depositors, and that they will be prepared to resume business within a week.

GILMAN, SON & CO.

The house of Gilman, Son & Co. have reasonable expectations of recovering from their recent suspension, and are continuing business upon the plan earlier adopted by other private banking houses which suspended during the panic.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The committee of the depositors of the Hoboken Savings Bank yesterday held another consultation with the managers of that institution. The result of the conference will not be made public until the meeting to-night.

THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE STEAM-SHIP ATLAS—REPORTED ARREST OF GEN. BURRIEL—INTERESTING NARRATIVES.

There was a large attendance of Cubans at the head-quarters of the Junta, No. 52 Exchange place, yesterday. Telegrams in cipher were received by the agents of the Havana banks in this City from Havana, directing that all bonds held in their name should be at once sold, and that the proceeds be sent to England for investment. They fear that war is inevitable. Señor Elvarez Vegas received a letter by the steamer Wilmington from Señor Hosea Rivero, dated Havana, Nov. 27. The letter, which reached this City, was delivered at the office of Mr. Vegas by a passenger, fearing that it would be detained by the authorities if put in the mails. The writer holds a prominent position in Havana, and says that Minister Soler, who had only arrived a few days since from Madrid, to make a tour of the Antilles, was in the receipt of a dispatch from President Castelar written in cipher, directing him to ask the authorities to arrest Brig. Gen. Burriel at once, on the charge of disobedience of orders. On the 24th, the Chief of Police, accompanied by a high official from Havana, reached Santiago de Cuba. They were received very haughtily by Burriel. The order for his arrest was shown him, and he was told he was required to leave at once for Havana. Fearing some treachery, the officials hurried Burriel off, and it was expected that the party would reach Havana on the 3d inst. It is believed he will, after a short delay, be sent to Madrid, where the charges against him will be investigated.

BOMBALIER, THE EXPRESS AGENT AT HAVANA, RELEASED.

For some time past it was feared that Mr. Bombalier, the agent at Havana for Messrs. Turner & Davies, Foreign Express Company, No. 58 Broadway, had been put to death. None of his friends had heard any tidings of him since his arrest, and to the repeated telegrams forwarded to Havana by Mr. Breslauer, the manager of the express company, there came no reply. Yesterday, however, by the steam-ship Cuba, which arrived here, the following letter was received:

HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1873.

Messrs. Turner, Davies & Co., New-York:

DEAR SIRS: I am in possession of your favors of the 6th and 20th inst. On the arrival of the City of New-York here I went on board, and accidentally met with Mr. Laucis, an old friend of mine, who was on board. He asked me to take charge of his luggage, which, of course, I did, but as soon as we came ashore the Chief of the Police arrested us both and sent us in custody of officers to the station-house, (*quatria de policia*.) There we were confined for fourteen days. After that I was released without any charge being preferred against me, or my being questioned on any subject. I have once more got to my office, and I trust no other difficulty will interrupt our business relations.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCISCO DE P. BOMBALIER.

MEETING OF FRENCH WORKING MEN.

In pursuance of a call addressed to the French working men of this City by a "Provisional Committee," composed of Gustave May, Pillon, C. Rentz, Nonques, and Vincent, some 1,500 French working men, representing nearly all the different trades, assembled at the Casino, in Houston street, last night, to deliberate as to what should be done in view of the present disheartening condition of the labor interests. Most of the persons in attendance had been out of employment for a considerable time, owing to the financial crisis, and they were earnestly discussing the situation and prospects. Circulars emanating from the French international organization, calling upon the workmen to rise for social and moral emancipation were distributed, and eagerly read. Several ladies were in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hauser, Elie May, Sauve, Samidle, Dr. Parisel, Guerniere, and a number of others, all taking a radical and socialistic view of the condition of affairs. A number of radical measures were proposed, such as demanding from the City Government work for the employed; the issue of a municipal paper currency, the restriction of landlords from ejecting tenants for non-payment of rent until the 1st of May. Resolutions embodying the substance of the above propositions were passed, and a committee was formed to draw up an enrollment of the unemployed for presentation to the City authorities, and to take other measures for carrying out the propositions referred to.

A BOY SHOT BY HIS PLAYMATE.

An inquest was held in the case of Winfield Scott yesterday, in Justice Shaffer's office, at Rutherfurd Park, N. J. From the testimony elicited it appears that deceased was about eleven years of age, the son of the bridge-keeper on the Hackensack Bridge of the Paterson Plank-road. The prisoner is a boy fifteen years of age, named Nelson Allen. He was employed on a "cat-tail" raft. Before he got this place he had always lived with his aunt on the Dallytown road, near West New-York, Hudson County, his parents having died during his infancy. The cat-tail or sweet-flag blossom grows abundantly on the Hackensack Meadows, and is collected by people who live in shanties built on rafts to sell for upholstering purposes, and the man who employed young Allen was in the habit of poling his raft to the bridge and tying up there for the night. An intimacy sprang up between the prisoner and Scott's children, as there are no children living in the vicinity, and he was frequently a visitor. On Tuesday night he left the house when supper was ready, intending to go on the raft and cook his own meal in the shanty. He was called back, however, to eat with the children. He played around with them for a time, and finally Winfield went into the sitting-room and called Allen in after him. When Allen got in he saw an old-fashioned shot-gun standing by the door, and picking it up he said, "There, that's the kind of gun I'm going to get." At that moment the door slammed, and either struck the butt of the gun or startled him so that it fell from his hands. He made a sudden grab for it and struck the trigger with his knee, firing it. The load of duck-shot took effect in Winfield's face and forehead, killing him instantly. Allen ran out and told Mrs. Scott what had happened. She left him without making any reply, and he, not knowing that life was extinct, started for a doctor. It was three miles to the nearest one, and he would not go because the boy had no conveyance. Two other doctors also refused or were busy, and he got a florist's wagon, but could not find a doctor in. Then he concluded to go home and tell his aunt about the affair, he being in the vicinity. While he was there Constable Hays arrested him on a charge of murder. He was lodged in the Hackensack Jail, in the cell once occupied by Avery, the murderer, who was hung last June. The boy was very much downcast, and appeared to think that he would be hunged, because there was no witness to verify his statement as to the accidental nature of the occurrence. The jury examined a number of persons who were in the house, but their testimony was unimportant, and they returned a verdict of accidental shooting. The prisoner will probably be released to-day. He is a sun-burned, healthy-looking boy, dressed in the clothing usual to his class.

EMBEZZLING MONEY BELONGING TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

For some time past the Newark lodges of the Order of Good Brethren have received no remittances from the Grand Lodge, from the fund provided for widows and orphans. An investigation revealed the fact that appropriations had been made and various sums intrusted for distribution to Franz Hense, a hatter, residing in Beaver street, Newark, who was Secretary of the Grand Lodge. Several lodges joined in a complaint before Justice Schlichting, alleging that $282 80 of the amount missing had been traced to Hense, and that he had appropriated the money to his own use. Hense was arrested, and yesterday committed in default of $500 bail.

THE JERSEY CITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, which has heretofore occupied rented rooms on Newark avenue and at Montgomery and Gregory streets, is about to secure buildings of its own more appropriate to its purposes, at the corner of Montgomery and Grove streets. The property belongs to Hon. Orestes Cleveland, and the association will take possession in February, when the first payment will be made. The present buildings, with slight alterations, will be very convenient and pleasant, affording much better accommodations than the rooms now occupied, and there are two lots included in the purchase, on which additional buildings will be erected as soon as the funds of the association will permit.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 5,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BRITISH ELEMENT IN THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

NUMBER OF BRITISH VICTIMS KNOWN—THE TIMES ON THE QUESTION OF DEMAND.

LONDON, Dec. 5—6 A. M.—The London *Times* publishes an official list of the British subjects taken prisoners on the Virginius, and afterward executed at Santiago. The *Times*, commenting on the act, says the British Government, while demanding the surrender of the survivors, must carefully avoid committing itself to the proposition that the seizure of the Virginius was illegal.

SPAIN.

SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* says the bombardment of Cartagena is a failure, and a regular siege is now intended.

ITALY.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Italian press generally praise the message of President Grant for its moderation.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 4.—The *News* has full returns from only four counties thus far.

In Galveston County the Democratic majority is 1,554. Starr County gives a Republican majority of 15; Bexar County, a Democratic majority of 649; Smith County, a Democratic majority of 284; Grimes County is Republican by a large majority, but the figures are not given. Upshur, Gregg, Wood, McLennan, Ellis, Freestone, Williamson, Grange, Travers, Brazos, Navarre, Dallas, Hayes, Cameron, Colton, Comal, Grayson, Anderson, Tallis, Leon, and Rush returns make a partial show of an aggregate Democratic majority of 11,700. Marion, Fort, Bird, Montgomery, Colorado, Walker, and Hidalgo returns make a partial show of an aggregate Republican majority of 1,657.

Full returns will probably be received to-morrow night from at least a portion of the State.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A detective association has been formed by the citizens of Hightstown, the members of which will patrol the town. They have also hired a watchman.

In consequence of the marriage of his son, Judge Ingraham did not sit at the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Business will be resumed this morning.

Coroner Herrman yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Eva Rebig, aged eight years, of No. 124 Third street, who was brutally outraged by Henry Simon, at No. 140 Third street, two weeks ago.

Detective Geo. H. Dilks, a son of Inspector Dilks, who was transferred to the Second Precinct, and ordered on patrol duty about two weeks ago, sent in his resignation to the Police Commissioners yesterday.

A lady's gold watch and chain, a six-inch hawser, and three valises, containing clothing, were found in the streets by the Police yesterday, and were placed in charge of the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters.

The boy Phillips, messenger of J. Sabin & Co., No. 84 Nassau street, who disappeared on Tuesday with $740 in checks and currency, which had been given him to deposit, has been captured in Washington, and will be brought to this City to-day.

Mr. Eli White, an old New-York merchant, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 51 Fifth avenue, aged eighty-three. He was formerly in Water street, in the hat trade. Mr. White was well known to old residents of New-York, and was a successful business man. He retired many years since from active life.

James M. Denton, of Forked River, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place, by the Monmouth Presbytery, on Tuesday. After the ordination, the ministers adjourned to the residence of Mr. John Bowers, where Mr. Denton was married to Miss Theodosia Bowers. The church has only been organized six months.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Stubbs, aged twenty-one, died in a fit, yesterday, at his residence, No. 677 Butler street.

Two frame houses, Nos. 7 and 9 Sycamore street, were partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $1,400; insured.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week was 184, a decrease of twenty-eight from the number reported the previous week.

The total number of inmates in the county institutions at the present time is 2,250. In the alms-house there are 650; hospital, 368; nursery, 409; asylum, 1,818; small-pox hospital, 5.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are 207 prisoners in the Essex County Jail.

Hon. John A. Wilson, a well-known citizen of Elizabeth, died at his residence in that city yesterday.

The quarterly report of the Camden Fire Department shows seven fires, involving a loss of $13,421 21, which was insured for $37,000.

Hermann Koerning, who attempted to murder his wife at Elizabeth three weeks ago, has been indicted by the Union County Grand Jury.

Chief Engineer Farrier, of the Jersey City Fire Department, reports two fires for the last week, with a total loss of $2,700, and insurance of $26,000.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band gave another concert at the Newark Rink last night, under the management of the Industrial Exposition Directors.

Charles F. Wendisch, of Beverly, has not been seen since the 17th ult. It is feared that he has fallen into the river and drowned. He leaves a wife and five children.

The trial of Lennon and Walsh, for arson in having set fire to the building occupied by them as a liquor store at Bay and Grove streets, Jersey City, was continued in the Hudson County Court yesterday. The case will occupy the remainder of the week probably.

TAINTOR, INGERSOLL, AND FARRINGTON SENT TO PRISON.

Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, sentenced to seven years in the Albany Penitentiary, by Judge Benedict, last Saturday, was taken from Ludlow Street Jail to that institution yesterday, by United States Marshal Fiske and a deputy. Ingersoll and Farrington, the convicted Ring forgers, were removed from the Tombs yesterday to the State Prison at Sing Sing. Before the prisoners were taken from their cells they were visited by their respective parents and several friends, who bade them farewell. At 12:15 o'clock the large gate on the Franklin street side was thrown open, and the two convicts came out in charge of Deputy Sheriff Shields, and passing quickly around the corner into Elm street, they stepped into a carriage and were driven rapidly away, almost before the huge gate from which they had come forth had closed. The removal was made with such secrecy that but few had gathered to witness the departure. No crowd had gathered at the Grand Central Depot, as the time of the transfer of the prisoners was not generally known. Several of the friends, however, who were cognizant of the facts, were there, and two gentlemen accompanied them in their ride up the river.

THE BANK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifth anniversary of the Bank Clerks' Association, held last evening at Association Hall, Mr. Alexander Gilbert, Cashier of the Market National Bank, presiding, the following report of the condition of the association was read by Mr. Parsons, and accepted: Dues and assessments to Nov. 28, 1873, $5,852 50; donations from banks, $17,450 00; donations from individuals, $17,945 00; interest received from Trustees and on investments, $8,084 68; total, $94,339 18. Permanent fund in charge of Trustees, $35,275 00; expense account, in full to date, $2,807 39; paid for losses by death, $37,396 50; paid on account of disabled members, $3,025 00; balance in trust to credit of disabled members, $2,833 000; deposit in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $2,823 74; deposit in Seaman's Savings Bank, $2,500 00; deposit in Clairmont Savings Bank, $945 56; deposit in Union Dime Savings Bank, $2,500 00; balance, cash in bank, $4,225 99; total, $94,339 18. Total resources, $51,103 29. Active members, 381; admissions during 1873, 59; deaths, 11; members permanently disabled during the year, 3; resignations, 5; forfeitures, 6; in arrears, 6; increase for 1873, 30.

Mr. Gilbert, in a happy address, spoke of the bond of sympathy which should bind the members of the association together and induce a common interest not alone in the success of the organization, but in the improvement of their social and personal relations. Sympathy he described as the most powerful of incentives to attain general good, and honesty, which was indispensable in a bank official, always, in the end, achieved high results. The honest thought and motive of one upright Judge on the bench did more to elevate the standard of public morals than the most earnest lover of truth dared to hope for two months ago. [Applause.] He strongly counseled young bank clerks to avoid speculating in Wall street, even with their own money, for it almost invariably led to ruin and disgrace. He commended the objects and purposes of the association, and predicted for it a future of continued prosperity. Rev. Dr. Taylor delivered an eloquent address to the younger members of the association in reference to the employment of their leisure hours. Idleness was the fruitful mother of extravagance and waste, the parent of evil, and a perpetual tempter. In the employment of their hours of leisure he cautioned them against the fatal undertow in our social life which swamped so many thousands of promising young men, and advised the study of books on literature, science, art, beneficence, and the thousand other subjects which ennoble the mind and elevate the heart. As citizens, he said, it was their duty to attend their political conventions as solemnly as they would approach the communion table, otherwise they would be again exposed to the political corruptions which disgraced their City in recent years. Above all he directed attention to the relation between true manhood and a religious life, for without the latter there was no true manhood to be found anywhere. The proceedings were enlivened by vocal and musical exercises.

FIRES DURING NOVEMBER.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 117 fires during the month of November, involving a loss of $115,290, on which there was an insurance of $657,875. Loss on buildings, $26,215; insurance on buildings, $220,900; loss on stock, $89,075; insurance on stock, $436,875. The amount of uninsured loss was $15,295, of which $13,220 was on stock.

[Advertisement.]

TO BUY FURS AT KNOX'S.—Ladies, this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly elegant, and his prices low. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—H. Scherne, wife, and infant, Mrs. W. H. Cushman and infant, D. Page and wife, Mrs. Flavin, A. W. Foster, Henry Ball and wife, W. Campbell, Dr. J. J. Henderson and wife, Miss A. L. Henderson, James Tennessy, Mr. Jones, Wm. Dougherty, James Manning, Charles Gagliardi, Vincenzio Comniariero, Francisco D'Erosa, Wm. Moran, Samuel Edgye, Miss Mary Sent, Mrs. Shears and daughter, Mrs. Schreiner, A. Link, wife, and two children, Miss Mary Bernough, G. W. Thorne, Mrs. R. Ledlie, R. B. Floyd Jones, Gaylord Marsh, Chas. E. Stevens, W. Rose, J. F. Crowley, James Ware, William Henry, Goggiotti Gadensie, Fleck Lorent, P. Moran, William Glynn, Thomas Hearon, Hermandes Kaar, C. Huntley and wife.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morris, son, and daughter, A. W. Lang, Mr. and Miss Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, J. Keaft, M. Nan De Taar, C. Heyman, J. E. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, J. J. Evans, J. A. Tweedy, T. Duverneck, H. W. Eaton, W. H. Phillips, R. Howard, J. J. Hughes, Rev. D. Swagers, W. Shirlaw, Geo. Belmont, Mr. and Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur and child, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, son, and daughter, Mrs. M. J. Holmes and daughter, Miss Ellen Hall, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crew and child, Dr. J. McDonnell, G. Lagro, Mrs. Ashwood and daughter, M. V. Cook, Mr. Young, Mr. Studwill, Mrs. E. M. Carnochan, five children, and maid.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Daniel O. Laws, Thos. Pratt, Jose J. Almirall, E. S. Churchill, Walter G. Beals, E. W. Parsons, Francisco Gonzales, Santiago Higgins, Emile Indig, R. de Muriategui, Pedro A. Mendes, Wm. D. Adams, Pedro E. Rojas, F. Peirera, Chas. A. Jan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:09 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises. 5:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.8:16 | Gov. Island..9:05 | Hell Gate..10:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Cuba, Palmer, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Son; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland.

Barks Mina, (Swed.,) Jallstrorg, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Narragansett, Hambard, Marseilles, J. Atkins & Co.; Lizzie H. Balsen, Melbourne, A. R. W. Cameron & Co.; Kings County, (Br.,) McClelland, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Harrisburg, Howes, Cadiz, Spain, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Pancheto, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Andro Mignano, (Ital.,) Lubrano, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; G. F. Geary, Concklin, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) McNeil, Port Medway, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Isabella, Dunton, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; Promenader, (Br.,) Davidson, Hantsdort, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; Benjamin Reed, Adams, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Burdett Hart, Brooks, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mambrinus Chief, McQueen, Para, Burdett & Pond; Wapello, Perring, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre Nov. 21, and Brest 22, with mdse. and 86 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Nelson, (Br.,) Scott, Almeira Nov. 10, Malaga 14th, and Gibraltar 15th, with fruit to Gomez & Arguimbau; Nov. 19, lat. 24 32, lon. 33 75, passed ship Kirkwood, (of Liverpool,) steering S. S. W.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Nov. 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 53 cabin and 363 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Nov. 25, and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Janet Court, (of Glasgow,) Crawford, Calcutta Aug. 13, and Sands Head 16th, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Rosalia, (Ital.,) Pesce, Cette 76 ds., with wine to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Lotus, (new, of Maitland, N. S., 463 tons,) Curry, Maitland, N. S., 12 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Britannia, (of Whitby,) Annis, Antwerp 49 ds., in ballast to McMurray & Dammerell.

Bark Annapolis, (new, 914 tons,) Delup, of and 10 ds. from Annapolis, N. S., in ballast to Heney & Parker. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Lorenzo P., (Ital.,) Bozzo, Lynn 62 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Arfacand, (Aust.,) Marassi, Cork 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Stella, (Norw.,) Mohn, Liverpool 56 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, St. Pierre, Mart., 18 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Peterson, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Treci Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Padich, Queenstown 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Seth, (Aust.,) Tugnizza, Limerick 39 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Michelino, (Ital.,) Avegno, Havre 56 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Posthalter J. C. Wahl, (Ger.,) Lassow, Bristol 69 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Emanuel, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Llanelly 51 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Decker, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port brig S. & W. Armstrong, for New-Haven, ldg.; schr. Daylight, for New-York, do.

Bark Lydia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Townsend, Montevideo 49 ds., via Demerara 18 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Dartmouth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Gloucester Oct. 25, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Anapo, (Ital.,) Culotta, Palermo 65 ds., with sumac to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and passengers to order—vessel to Wardell & Co.

Bark Noah (Nor.,) Christiansen, Bristol 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Atlas (Span.) Viego, Cadiz 46 ds., with wine and salt to order.

Bark Minerva, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bergen, Norway, 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Apollo, (of St. Lucia,) Butler, Fortune Island, Nov. 6, with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co. Nov. 22, lat. 33 39, lon. 70 48, spoke schr. Nancy Smith, from St. Martin's for New-York, 22 ds. Nov. 23, lat. 33 55, lon. 72 05, spoke and boarded bark W. R. Anderson, hence for Havana, who supplied us with provisions.

Brig John Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Henslow, Sagua 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Brett, Montfort & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Marie, (Ital.,) Boris, Denia 66 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Portu.,) Mesquita, Oporto 45 ds., with wine and salt to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Adamo, (Ital.,) Lodanza, Belfast 75 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Azalea, (of St. John, N. F.,) Prior, Santiago 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Currie & Co.

Brig Merriwa, (of Portland,) Downs, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Hatch, Demerara 36 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Nov. 21, lat. 34 05, lon. 70 50, spoke schr. Telumah, (of Damariscotta,) from Portland for Savannah, 10 ds. out.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Dewksbery, of and 10 ds. from Bermuda, with jute, &c., to Jones & Lough.

Brig Aquidneck, Johnson, Pensacola 30 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Phinny & Jackson—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Lowe, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. Dreadnot, of Halifax, Brown, Maranham 30 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. In lat. 33 15, lon. 74.02, passed a sunken vessel with spars out of water; left in port brig Sea Bird, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Morgan, Para 33 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran.

Schr. Emma J. Shanks, of St. John, N. B., Moore, Monte Christo 27 ds., with logwood to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Darien, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Jesse, Robinson, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Hillsboro, N. B., 13 ds., with plaster to order.

Schr. Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Harry Percy, Percy, Augusta, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. C. C. Crammer, Davis, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Vashti Gates, Perry, Portland with lumber to R. C. Gates.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lyndon, Hilyard, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Grace Cushing, Meade, Bath; Mountain Laurel, Shaw, Bangor; British Queen, (Br.,) ——, Cornwallis, N. B.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; France, for London; Cuba, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond. The outward-bound steamers of 3d, detained by fog, all went to sea this A. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. barks Lancaster, Singapore; National Eagle, Calcutta; brig Annie M. Goddard, Turks Island.

Also arr. brig Mary E. Thompson, from Philadelphia; schr. J. L. Cotter, from Monte Christi.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4.—Arr. in ballast, bark Kon Kordia, from Milford Haven, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 4.—Arr. ship British America, from Antwerp; steam-ship Worcester, from Boston; bark Imperia, from Pictou; schr. Kenduskeag, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingstone, for New-York; ships W. J. Hatfield, L. B. Gilchrist, and Julia, for Liverpool; Union, for Havre; schrs. L. E. Stearns, for Bath; Suliote, for Antigua; Curtis Tilton, for Bull River; Matilda Brooks, for Baltimore; F. L. Richardson, for St. John; brig W. H. Bickmore, for Portland.

Cld. bark Enrique, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 3.—Arr. brig Albert, of Bucksport, from Matanzas 17 ds., for Portland; schr. Vandalia, Chilmark, for Hallowell.

Sld. the entire fleet, excepting bark Andes, brig Keystone, and schrs. Abbie Ingalls, Potomac, Eveline, Charlie Cobb, Mary Lee, Newton, Caroline Grant, and Grace Girdler; but most of them are on their way back at dark on account of foggy weather.

Wind, southerly; moderate; foggy.

DISASTERS.

The bark Cenessa Madre, (Ital.,) Guiseppe, from London Oct. 17, in ballast to Slocovich & Co., is ashore at Shark River Inlet.

A dispatch from Boston reports that the steamer J. P. Bent, of Millbridge, loaded with lumber for Boston, sprang a leak while at anchor off West Quoddy and [illegible]. She had to be towed in by the steamer Tyro.

The brig Magaguadavic, which went ashore at Grand Menan in the snow-storm of last week, will be a total loss.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship India, Capt. Harris, from New-York Nov. 22, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Adriatic, City of New-York, Malta, Pennsylvania, San Antonio, Alice Buck, Prinz Frederick Carl, Elizabeth and Catharine, Prairie Bird, Tara, [illegible], Oxford, Kosmos, Alberto.

The following vessels have arr. out from American ports: Runer, Amazon, Maggie Horton, Leopold, C. F. Elwell, Roaland, Rival, Emma and Carl, Schiaffino, Prospero, Enos, Helios, Nordboen, Helvetia, Kate [illegible], Investigator, Agon, Hertha, Finn, Prins Albert, [illegible], Rhene, Norgo, Freeda, Maria C., Alcatraz, Victory, Eva, Industria.

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OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
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IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
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UNION SQUARE,
IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE,
HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, POCKET[illegible]
GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOOD GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,
Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,
AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

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Our own Manufacture
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The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.
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MANUFACTORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

REDUCTIONS.
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REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
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GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.
Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of tone and touch.
Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.
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